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Quick sale of water boards to raise £5bn

The Government is preparing to give itself a £5 billion pre-election boost by rushing through the sale of at least half the country's water authorities. Ministers involved believe that the release of such large additional sums will further enliven the internal Cabinet debate over whether the proceeds of asset sales should be reinvested in job creation measures rather than tax-cutting. The assets of the 10 authorities are valued at about £27 billion. Their total sale will amount to the biggest act of privatization since the Government came to power in 1979. In line with the ministerial urgency and enthusiasm for their disposal, the Bill to privatize them is expected to be among the first to be introduced in the next session of Parliament in the autumn, with the aim of getting it into the House of Lords as soon as possible in the new year. The sale of half of the authorities would give the Government an additional source of revenue by cutting by more than half the amount it spends on capital investment in the industry, £900 million in 1986-87. The legislation will convert the authorities into public limited companies, establish a system of regulating them, and allow domestic water metering trials. The aim is then for the companies to be floated off individually at what the Government considers the most propitious time. All the authorities chosen for early sale are considered to have good prospects of finding buyers. In 1984-85 Thames made a profit of £55 million on a turnover of £455 million; Severn-Trent £45 million on a £352 million turnover; Southern £18.7 million on a £156.3 million turnover; Anglian £52 million on a £268 million turnover; and Northumbrian, although with a turnover of less than £107 million and a population of less than three million, has markedly improved its financial performance. When he announced the Bill, Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for the Environment, told the Commons that the authorities were now fit and ready to join the private sector, bringing benefits to customers, to the industry and to the nation, with improved quality, more efficient service, greater commitment from staff and more awareness of customer preference.



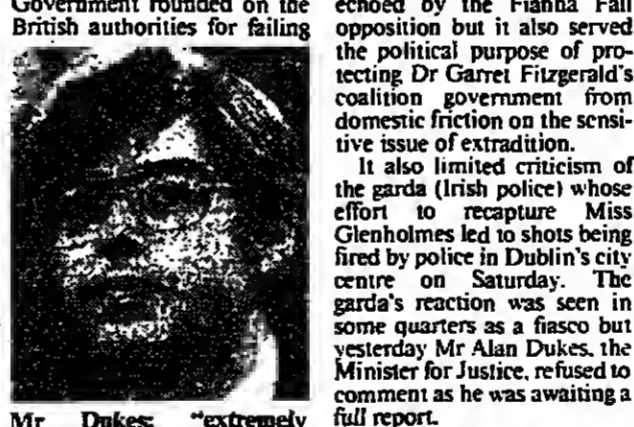
Prince Charles, his arm in a sling after breaking his finger planting a tree, with Prince William in the garden of his Highgrove, Gloucestershire, home yesterday.

DPP faces Yard's fury over Glenholmes papers blunder

Sir Thomas Hetherington, Director of Public Prosecutions, and his staff today face the fury of senior Scotland Yard detectives in a heated Whitehall inquest on the legal blunder which freed Evelyn Glenholmes from a Dublin court at the weekend. On Saturday Miss Glenholmes, wanted by the Yard as a Provisional IRA suspect in a series of London bombings in which three people died, was released in the middle of an extradition hearing after the judge ruled that the nine warrants were invalid because of a legal technicality. As the woman disappeared again criticism of the way the DPP's office handled the case emerged both in Dublin and London where Yard sources were at pains yesterday to exonerate the Irish authorities of any responsibility for events on Saturday. A senior officer went so far as to complain that the DPP's office had failed to take the case sufficiently seriously, adding: "As far as I am concerned we are going to have the most God Almighty row with the DPP". There is anger that the warrants lay for 18 months without any checks to make sure they could be used safely. branch, was being questioned about how the warrants had been drawn up. It emerged they were faulty, the Irish judge described them as "bad", because the "information", describing the offence and the suspect, laid before the London magistrate who signed the warrants had not been sworn before him as it should have been. Extradition warrants to the Irish Republic are made out by a magistrate after information has been laid before him by an official, usually a policeman. The detective told the court that warrants were originally issued for Miss Glenholmes on October 31 1984 but the warrants were returned to London because the Irish authorities warned they were defective. New warrants were produced at Lambeth Magistrates' Court in November 1984 based on the same informant but the detective told the court the official giving the information had not been sworn in before the court as he had been the first time. The magistrate signed the warrant pro forma saying that sworn information had been laid before him that day when in fact it had not.

Irish say Britain blundered

The Irish Government angrily blamed British legal authorities yesterday for the embarrassing debacle bordering on farce that ended with Scotland Yard's most-wanted terrorist suspect a free woman. But as both Governments began inquiries into the extraordinary events surrounding the extradition case, they insisted that it would not harm Anglo-Irish co-operation on security matters, particularly along the Northern Ireland border. Provisional Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Provisional IRA, is delighted at the court releasing Miss Evelyn Glenholmes, aged 29, a terrorist suspect from West Belfast, and the authorities are aware of the propaganda value to Republicans and Loyalists of the collapse of another attempt at co-operation against terrorism. With Miss Glenholmes now in hiding, a furious Irish Government rounded on the British authorities for failing to do the third time to ensure that nine warrants seeking her extradition were technically correct. The criticism of Britain was echoed by the Fianna Fail opposition but it also served the political purpose of protecting Dr Garret Fitzgerald's coalition government from domestic friction on the sensitive issue of extradition. It also limited criticism of the Garda (Irish police) whose effort to recapture Miss Glenholmes led to shots being fired by police in Dublin's city centre on Saturday. The Garda's reaction was seen in some quarters as a fiasco but yesterday Mr Alan Dukes, the Minister for Justice, refused to comment as he was awaiting a full report.



Mr Dukes: "extremely angry"

Tomorrow Cutting the red tape

Who really pulls the strings in Whitehall? Colin Hughes enters a shifting maze of bureaucracy in search of the power points. The Great Debate Ten years after Callaghan's call for a rethink on education, Shirley Williams reviews the progress.

Test blast sets off US outcry

The United States defied an urgent appeal from more than 60 congressmen on Saturday when it detonated a nuclear device in the Nevada desert, provoking a swift congressional outcry and apparently adding to the strain in super-power relations. It was the first blast since December 28 and since Moscow announced, more than a week ago, that it would extend its eight-month-old unilateral test ban beyond March 31 if America did not test. Most US officials and members of Congress believe the Soviet Union will now end its self-imposed moratorium. American analysts say they are likely to conduct tests at an accelerated rate to make up lost ground and to hasten development of new air and missile defence weapons. After the blast, delayed by 15 minutes to test for unexpected winds, the State Department said further planned tests would go ahead "to ensure the credibility and effectiveness of the US nuclear deterrent". Congressmen did not know until Thursday that the explosion was to go ahead. Most had assumed the US would not test again until April. Angry senior Democrats have renewed their demands for President Reagan to resume negotiations with Moscow for a comprehensive test ban treaty. Senator Alan Cranston, of California, said the blast meant it would now appear to the world that the Soviet Union was more interested in peace than the US. The US has conducted 772 tests compared with Moscow's estimated 564 since the nuclear age began more than four decades ago. It held 17 tests last year, whereas its figures say the Soviet Union tested 4.

Smear on Thatcher alleged

Whitehall sources yesterday dismissed as "smears" the attacks by Opposition politicians on the Prime Minister after the disclosure that she had engaged in share dealings in Australia in her own name. Dr David Owen, the leader of the Social Democratic Party, yesterday accused Mrs Thatcher of being "amazingly foolish" after reports that she had bought and sold shares in the Australian company, Broken Hill Proprietary, making a profit of £2,300. He said in an interview on the Channel 4 programme Face the Press that if it turned out that Mrs Thatcher had been dealing in shares all the time she had been in Downing Street, and dealing in shares in British as well as overseas companies, the impact would be devastating. Ten Downing Street said yesterday that the Prime Minister did not wish to comment on a private matter. "But we can assure you the rules governing ministerial conduct are, and have been, meticulously observed." The rules covering the holding of shares by Cabinet ministers stipulate that they should not have a holding of shares which constitutes a controlling interest in the company, or that they should own shares that might lead to them facing a conflict of interest in their particular departments. There is no rule against the holding of shares. Whitehall sources said that the case disclosed could not be seen as breaching either of the rules. It was open and above board. Mr Roy Hattersley, the Shadow Chancellor, said yesterday that the Prime Minister must make a full statement today to protect "her own integrity".

Portfolio The weekly prize in The Times Portfolio competition, doubled to £40,000 because there was no winner last week, was shared by Dr Margaret Oliver of Edinburgh and Mr George Gayson of Dunstable, Beds. Saturday's £2,000 daily prize was won by Mr G Gray of Framlingham, Suffolk. This week the weekly prize of £20,000 will be awarded on Friday, rather than Saturday. This is because the Stock Exchange will be closed on Friday and there will be no daily prize for that day. Portfolio list page 24; how to play, information service, page 16.

Tobacco ban Tougher health warnings and a ban on cinema advertising of cigarettes are among measures expected in a new code to be announced this week. Page 3

Museum row The Victoria and Albert Museum faces a dispute with the Property Services Agency over flood damage. Page 16

Fraud fighter The Government is expected to set up a central agency to combat fraud. Page 2

On this day Golden Miller astounded newcomers by winning the 1934 Grand National by five lengths. On this day, page 13

Home News	2-4	Law Report	22
Overseas	5-7	Leaders	13
Arts	8-9	Letters	14
Books	10	Business	14
Science	11	Sport	28-32
TV & Radio	31	Comics	33
Weather	34	Diary	35

Smear on Thatcher alleged (continued) When she was struck down two days after being sentenced to life imprisonment by a Milan court for ordering the murder of Giorgio Ambrosoli, the official liquidator of one of his failed banks. He was already serving a 25-year sentence, imposed by an American court, for criminal bankruptcy, of which he had served five years. His death is compared to that of Roberto Calvi, the Italian banker whose body was found hanging under London's Blackfriars Bridge four years ago. Calvi was an associate of Sindona and he, too, departed this world mysteriously, either by suicide or murder. The two had close links. They had collaborated in the world of banking and had both belonged to the secret Masonic lodge Propaganda 2, which was banned as subversive. Both had dealings with the Vatican bank, and Sindona also with the Mafia in Sicily and New York. He had been charged by the Palermo investigators in connection with his Mafia ties. The secrets he is said to have taken to the grave are in part financial. He is alleged to have helped some 500 public personalities to export capital illegally. Senator Francesco de Martino, former chairman of the commission of inquiry into Sindona's affairs, added at the weekend a less-known possibility. He said Sindona had at one time threatened to reveal secrets which would have compromised relations between Italy and the US. The object of these threats would have been

Sindona death leaves trail of mystery

From Peter Nichols Rome The death by poisoning on Saturday of Michele Sindona means one of the most mysterious personalities in recent Italian history has left behind him his greatest secret - was he murdered or did he kill himself? And there is another secret which may never be revealed. Was Sindona really in possession of such tremendous secrets that his life, as he repeatedly said, was in constant danger even in a modern, high-security prison? According to Signor Nino Sindona, his son, the financier left behind three letters in his cell. They were addressed to the presiding judges of the two courts which had condemned him, and the public prosecutor. He said: "We must hope that they were insulting letters." He also hinted that a letter might have been written to the family and would eventually be received. Sindona was struck down two days after being sentenced to life imprisonment by a Milan court for ordering the murder of Giorgio Ambrosoli, the official liquidator of one of his failed banks. He was already serving a 25-year sentence, imposed by an American court, for criminal bankruptcy, of which he had served five years. His death is compared to that of Roberto Calvi, the Italian banker whose body was found hanging under London's Blackfriars Bridge four years ago. Calvi was an associate of Sindona and he, too, departed this world mysteriously, either by suicide or murder. The two had close links. They had collaborated in the world of banking and had both belonged to the secret Masonic lodge Propaganda 2, which was banned as subversive. Both had dealings with the Vatican bank, and Sindona also with the Mafia in Sicily and New York. He had been charged by the Palermo investigators in connection with his Mafia ties. The secrets he is said to have taken to the grave are in part financial. He is alleged to have helped some 500 public personalities to export capital illegally. Senator Francesco de Martino, former chairman of the commission of inquiry into Sindona's affairs, added at the weekend a less-known possibility. He said Sindona had at one time threatened to reveal secrets which would have compromised relations between Italy and the US. The object of these threats would have been

BL sale review after takeover talks collapse

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter Ministers will today review the apparent wreckage of their plans for the sale of the British Leyland truck division and Land Rover after the breakdown in talks with General Motors of the United States on Friday night. Mr Paul Channon, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, will report to his colleagues on the reasons behind the American company's decision to pull out and the prospects for any resumption of talks with them, particularly on the future of the truck division. GM last night issued an official statement saying that the Government had told it that its proposal for the acquisition of BL's commercial vehicle business would not be supported. It described the move as "unfortunate". But after a confusing weekend there was still a reluctance among ministers last night to accept that the last had been seen of GM. The reason the Government could not accept its proposal was because ministers, mindful of backbench opposition, wanted a deal that would guarantee British institutions retaining control, even in the long-term. Friday's meeting was intended to flush out GM's final negotiating position, but they were unable to accept the Government's terms, which fell far short of what was on offer when they were originally invited to talk about a takeover. It was at that point that Mr Channon told the negotiating team that the Land Rover talks could not proceed on their terms. Whether the dramatic return to Detroit by the GM team meant that it had pulled out of the takeover talks for good was still the subject of some doubt among ministers yesterday. There is obviously a hope that the Americans are still interested in a deal on the truck division, which could be merged with GM's Bedford commercial vehicles subsidiary. The possibility of them eventually coming round to the idea of a minority stake in Land Rover is not ruled out by some ministers. Although GM would apparently have accepted the establishment of a supervisory board to ensure that it complied with assurances on production and jobs, it was made clear to them on Friday that that was not sufficient. The weekend's events have clearly made it less likely that there will be a final decision on the future of the companies this week, although Mr Channon will still make a statement to MPs, probably tomorrow. The loss of any GM deal would be a severe blow for the Prime Minister, who had put her personal weight behind it. MPs who have opposed the GM involvement were remaining predictably cautious until the pull-out is confirmed. Mr John Taylor, Conservative MP for Solihull, said there were two interpretations. The company was either involved in a last minute bit of brinkmanship, or it was hoping that the Government would be more conciliatory. "I hope that the Government will not be," he said. Mr John Smith, the chief Opposition spokesman on industry, said the talks should never have been started. "It has now, for the Government, come to a humiliating end, at least I hope it is the end," he said.

Fears for 2,000 jobs at Swan Hunter

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor The yard has been working closely with the Ministry of Defence on the design of the vessels and put in a tender, believing it was firm favourite to pick up the order. But a lower tender from Harland and Wolff was followed by a request to Swan Hunter to submit another. At the Durham meeting, still going on last night, the Swan Hunter managers were expected to decide on the new tender. The management team believes that if the order is lost they will be forced to lay off design staff, with a threat of 1,000 redundancies by next Christmas out of the present workforce of 4,500. There might be a further 1,000 redundancies a year after that.

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# Government to group big guns in all-out war on fraudsters

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

A high-powered organization charged with the detection, investigation and prosecution of serious fraud is expected to be established soon by the Government.

Mr John Macgregor, the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, is heading an inter-departmental government committee, which is likely to report soon after Easter. It is thought likely to recommend the unified organization as the latest in a series of measures to combat the financial fraudsters.

This would combine the resources of the various agencies that at present handle fraud cases: the police, the Director of Public Prosecutions, the companies inspectorate of the Department of Trade and Industry and the revenue departments of the Treasury.

It would be staffed by lawyers, accountants and investigation officers, all trained in the appropriate skills.

A study on whether such an organization should be set up was one of the recommendations of the fraud trials committee under Lord Roskill.

Key ministers with departmental responsibilities accept Lord Roskill's arguments that such an organization would allow fewer serious frauds to escape prosecution by slipping through the net of a series of bodies working in the same field.

They believe it would lead to more effective prosecution, with scope for reducing delays in bringing cases to trial.

# Britain should chalk up a Channel tunnel win

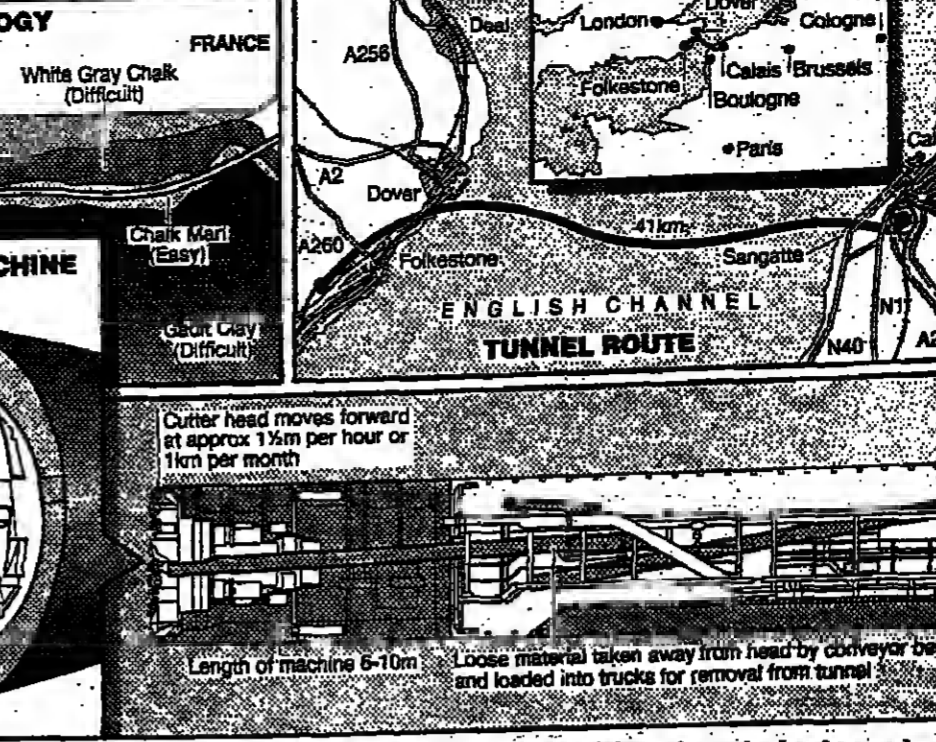
By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

Britain's tunnellers expect to be well over on the French side when the two contractors meet under the waters of the Channel some time in 1989.

That is not because Britain is necessarily better at tunnelling, but because France's tunnellers will meet difficult conditions near the French coast, while Britain's team expect a clear run in chalk marl throughout: perfect for tunnelling.

As a result Britain expects to build about 22 km (13.6 miles) of the underwater tunnel compared with France's 19 km (11.3 miles).

This will be the only notable breach in the equality insisted on in inter-governmental negotiations. Both teams (five contractors making up a national team on each side) are working full out to make a start immediately after the treaty is signed in about May next year.



Britain's Translink team (Balfour Beatty, Costain, Tarmac, Taylor Woodrow, and Wimpey) is having tenders for the massive machinery needed to bore the three tunnels.

Quotes are expected worldwide, with British, German, American, and Japanese companies perhaps favorites to build the six machines each up to 10 m (33 ft) long and costing up to £20 million.

They take bearings and measure angles to get the alignment right.

What if, in spite of these aids to navigation, the two sides meet six inches askew? "You offer your resignation," says MacKenzie, the engineer heading Britain's team.

## Teachers keep up strike levy

By Rosalind Faux

Scottish teachers are to continue paying a strike levy of up to £15 a month to be prepared for further action if the independent review on salaries and conditions fails to provide an acceptable long-term settlement.

## Swoop on jockeys in tax probe

By Thomson Prentice

Leading jockeys, trainers and racehorse owners have been visited in a co-ordinated operation by Customs officers investigating alleged tax irregularities in the racing industry.

## Teachers keep up strike levy

That is the strongest indication that the teachers' acceptance of a 15 per cent increase over two years and the promise to end their examinations boycott do not mean a climbdown on other demands.

## Ministry caution on new town

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

The Ministry of Agriculture has issued mild reservations about plans to build a new town for 14,000 people at Tillingham Hall in Essex, but they fall far short of the outright opposition that local opponents of the town had hoped for.

## Difficulties of a simple system

By Stewart Tandler, Crime Reporter

The general extradition arrangement between Britain and the Irish Republic under which Evelyn Glenholmes was held is usually one of the most straightforward legal operations of its kind.

## Whitehall efficiency chief quits

The Civil Servant at the head of the Government's Efficiency Unit is leaving to take up a private sector job.

## Irish blame Britain for blunder

Continued from page 1

The Irish government is concerned that the freeing of Miss Glenholmes was a blunder in the first place. They have a set of procedures and regulations for drawing up warrants of this kind and they were not adhered to.

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## Difficulties of a simple system

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## Heart death

David Kenward, aged seven, of Great Barr, Birmingham, died yesterday a day after a heart transplant operation at Harefield Hospital, north London.

## New head tries Trust challenge

Dame Jennifer Jenkins, who becomes chairman of the National Trust today, might well have resigned herself long ago to being simply the wife of a famous politician.

## Drama to return at Old Vic

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

Serious drama is to return permanently to the Old Vic, probably under the artistic directorship of Jonathan Miller.

# Alliance may merge after poll says Owen

By Our Political Reporter

Dr David Owen yesterday conceded the possibility of a merger between the Liberals and the Social Democratic Party, describing it as a legitimate question to be debated by the parties after the next general election.

In remarks which Liberals were regarding as a slight shift in Dr Owen's position, the SDP leader said, "it may well be that we will merge", and "the longer you go on working together and do not achieve proportional representation I think the forces are moving you towards a merger."

## Whitehall efficiency chief quits

The Civil Servant at the head of the Government's Efficiency Unit is leaving to take up a private sector job.

## Print leader charged at Wapping

Mr Tony Dubbins, the general secretary of the National Graphical Association, is to appear in court charged with obstructing a highway near Mr Rupert Murdoch's Wapping print plant.

## Labour lead in election poll

A Gallup poll published by the Sunday Telegraph showed that 43.5 per cent of the electorate would vote Labour in the Fulham by-election and 35.5 per cent would vote Conservative. The SDP Alliance was in third place with 20.5 per cent.

## Word-men tie in battle

By our Crossword Editor

For the first time in the Collins Dictionaries/Times Crossword Championship, a tie-breaker was necessary.

## Britons ahead in chess

By Harry Golombek, Chess Correspondent

At the end of round nine in the GIC London Chess Challenge at the Great Eastern Hotel, the Leicester international master, Glenn Flear, looked likely to be sharing the lead with another British player, Murray Chandler.

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Dame Jennifer Jenkins, who becomes chairman of the National Trust today, might well have resigned herself long ago to being simply the wife of a famous politician.

Being married to a man who has been Home Secretary and Chancellor of the Exchequer in Labour governments, deputy leader of the Labour Party, President of the European Commission and founder-architect of the Social Democratic Party, might seem demanding enough.

It was politics that brought her and her husband together; she was chairman of the Cambridge University Labour Club as a wartime undergraduate at Girton, and they met at a Fabian summer school at Dartington Hall. But in recent years she has pursued her own interests, notably in historic buildings and urban renewal.

In 1965, while teaching history and current affairs at Kingsway College, Holborn, she was appointed chairman of the Consumers' Association, which she held for 11 years, before moving to the chairmanship of the Historic Buildings Council for England.

Dame Jennifer concedes that conservation has come a long way since its low point at the end of the 1960s. The public has been persuaded to see it as more than just a question of preserving old buildings for their own sake, and to appreciate the benefits in terms of better housing and a more attractive environment.

Dame Jennifer is new chairman of trust.

But in the past three years reductions in public spending have meant a decline again, particularly in the inner cities. Urban areas built 100 years ago need important repairs, but so much money is being made available.

The inner cities are a long way from what is conventionally thought of as National Trust territory. Does she think it has a role to play there?

"I think we must be very careful not to take on tasks for which there are other existing organizations. The conservation of whole areas requires far greater resources than we have at our disposal."

"But I think we might pay more attention to small buildings, as they do in Scotland. There is a tendency in England to suppose that only the large and spectacular is interesting."

One campaign which she will continue to wage is against the imposition of value-added tax on building repairs while new buildings are exempt. She considers this a direct disincentive to conservation.

Labour lead in election poll.

A Gallup poll published by the Sunday Telegraph showed that 43.5 per cent of the electorate would vote Labour in the Fulham by-election and 35.5 per cent would vote Conservative. The SDP Alliance was in third place with 20.5 per cent.

A poll published in the Daily Express on Saturday gave Labour 39 per cent, Conservatives 35 per cent, Alliance 25 per cent and others 1 per cent.

Word-men tie in battle.

For the first time in the Collins Dictionaries/Times Crossword Championship, a tie-breaker was necessary.

At the Leeds Regional Final, held at the Queen's Hotel, Leeds, Mr P J Meade and Mr G P Conway had solved the four puzzles in an average of just under 10 minutes each.

Mr Meade, aged 46, a computer scientist at GCHQ, Cheltenham, and a four-times national finalist, solved the tie-breaker in nine minutes to become Leeds champion.

Mr Conway, aged 25, a van driver from Blackburn who read electronic engineering at London University, had twice failed by one mistake to make the national final, so which he now goes forward.

Mr N. Robinson, aged 43, a computer software specialist from Whitby Bay, was third, taking an average of 12.5 minutes a puzzle, and Mr R M Harill, aged 36, manager of the Forum Theatre, Billingham, was fourth. Both qualify for the national final.

Britons ahead in chess.

At the end of round nine in the GIC London Chess Challenge at the Great Eastern Hotel, the Leicester international master, Glenn Flear, looked likely to be sharing the lead with another British player, Murray Chandler, at 6½ points.

Flear's round eight game against Jon Speelman was adjourned in a position where he had a clearly won rook and pawn ending.

Flear and Chandler are followed by the Hungarian grandmaster, Ribli, and the British grandmaster, Short, with 5½ points each.

Other standings are: Nigel Short, 5½; Jonathan Speelman, 5; Mark Denker, 5; Nigel Short, 4; Paul Motylev, 3; Robert James, 3; Murray Chandler, 2½; Glenn Flear, 2½; John Nunn, 2½; John Nunn, 2½; John Nunn, 2½.

Flear is due to meet his co-leader, Chandler, in the next round.

Round nine results: Glenn Flear v Jon Speelman 1-0; Murray Chandler v Robert James 1-0; Nigel Short v Jonathan Speelman 1-0; Paul Motylev v Mark Denker 1-0; Robert James v John Nunn 1-0.

# Tobacco firms agree to ban on cigarette advertising in cinemas

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

A ban on cinema advertising of cigarettes, six new health warnings which include for the first time specific warnings that smoking can cause heart disease, lung cancer and emphysema, and a freeze in real terms on tobacco companies' advertising are expected to be announced this week.

The new voluntary agreement with the industry — a separate agreement on sports sponsorship is being negotiated — also provides that advertising for sponsored sports events must obey the provisions of the ordinary advertising code.

That is understood to mean that advertisements for the events should no longer link brand names to success in sport, manliness, courage, daring or healthy outdoor activities.

A new committee to monitor the advertising agreement is also to be set up under an independent chairman, but composed half of representatives from the industry and

half from the Department of Health.

At present complaints about breaches of the advertising code are handled chiefly through the Advertising Standards Authority but anti-smoking groups complain that the authority has failed to enforce the spirit of the code, although the code provides that it should be followed in the spirit as well as the letter.

The ban on cinema advertising will affect only X-rated films as cigarette advertising is already banned for other categories. The new health warnings are expected to come from the chief medical officers as ministers believe a government health warning is seen as authoritarian and is rejected by some young people.

Health warnings on poster and press advertisements are also to be increased marginally in size.

The changes are unlikely to satisfy those campaigning for a ban on all cigarette advertising and promotion, such as the British Medical Association.



A member of an all-women team leads a hand on the assault course in a military skills contest to find the top Territorial Army team from the greater London area, held near Brookwood, Pirbright, Surrey, at the weekend (Photograph: Peter Trievnor).

## Mortgage rate cut to boost prices

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

The announcement of mortgage rate reductions by most of the big building societies, the Halifax and the Abbey National, had reduced their rate for a repayment mortgage by 0.75 per cent to 12 per cent, with a 1.25 per cent cut for endowment mortgages, reflecting the ending of the differential rate for endowment mortgages.

The Building Societies Association met on Wednesday and decided, without a formal announcement, that a reduction of 0.75 per cent in the rate would be "appropriate". Shortly afterwards, the Nationwide, Leeds and Britannia followed suit.

On an average 25-year, £20,000 mortgage, the reduction means a saving of about £5.50 a month. After tax relief, the monthly repayment will drop from £168.65 to £163.12, and on endowment mortgages the net cost will be reduced from £154.59 to £142.00.

## Rescuer dies in pot-hole

By Peter Davenport

A member of a cave rescue team was killed yesterday in an operation to find two missing pot-holers trapped in a flooded underground system.

Mr David Anderson, aged 27, died in an accident in Rowfen Pot, part of the Kingsdale Master Cave system beneath the North Yorkshire Dales, one of the most popular pot-holing networks in the country.

He was the first member of the North Yorkshire Cave Rescue Organisation to be killed in an underground operation during its 50-year history.

The organization is one of the most experienced in the world. Mr Anderson, a bachelor and an electrician, of Clapham, North Yorkshire, had been a member for five years.

Police later said that Mr Anderson, an underground search controller, and two colleagues were crossing an underground waterfall when he slipped and fell.

"The pressure of the water was such that the two men roped to Mr Anderson were unable to pull him out," a spokesman for North Yorkshire police said.

The two cavers from the East Anglia University Caving Club who had gone missing were named as Mr Nigel Crisp and Mr Ian Kitchen, both aged 23, of York Street, Norwich.

They had taken shelter to avoid the rising floodwaters in the caving system and when discovered, apart from being wet and cold, were unharmed.

Two schoolboys on the Duke of Edinburgh Gold Award Scheme had to be rescued from Cramond Island in the Firth of Forth after gale force winds blew their tent away.

The boys, Sean Reid, aged 15, of Cameron Way, Knightsbridge, and Michael Black, aged 16, of Sedgemoor, Ladywell, both Livingston, Lothian, used torches to send a Morse code distress signal.

## Bethell takes airlines to court over fares

By Michael Bailly, Transport Editor

British Airways is facing legal action by Lord Bethell's Freedom of the Skies campaign over "monopolistic" air fares to Amsterdam.

He alleges that an illegal pooling arrangement between BA and KLM, the Dutch airline, prevented him from enjoying the cheap £49 "early saver" London-Amsterdam return that the airlines and their governments introduced two years ago.

Lord Bethell says that when he tried to buy a £49 ticket at Heathrow last year he was told none was available. Instead, he was sold an open-ended Eurobudget return (current price £138). When he came to return from Amsterdam no Eurobudget seat was available and he had to buy the higher priced Club class ticket.

Lord Bethell claims that the BA-KLM agreement restricting early-saver fares to a small proportion of total seats on the route is contrary to EEC competition laws.

BA is seeking to have Lord Bethell's claim struck off but the airline declined to comment yesterday on the grounds for that action.

## Terror danger 'greater at privatized airports'

Britain's airports will be more open to terrorist attack if they are privatized, airport staff said yesterday.

The 10 trade unions representing British Airports Authority employees claimed private owners would be tempted to cut corners on both safety and security.

"The drive to maximise profits by the new owners will make for lower standards", a statement said.

A bill to privatize the seven BAA airports is going through the committee stage in Parliament. It will affect the future of Heathrow, Gatwick, Stan-

## Refusal by doctor affects thousands

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Twenty-five thousand people are being denied a new medical test that might indicate if they have inherited a debilitating disorder. Specialists in genetic disorders at the Churchill Hospital, Oxford, want to use the method to help early diagnosis of Huntington's chorea.

They have been refused the help of Dr James Gusella, a biochemist at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, in the United States, whose team devised the test.

Behind the rejection lies a difference in approach to medical ethics between British and American doctors. But the issues are wider than one disease. Comparable tests covering most inherited disorders are being developed. They all raise similar questions.

The dispute between the British and American specialists has erupted into an unprecedented and bitter public exchange of letters in the scientific journal, *Nature*.

Professor John Edwards, professor of genetics at Oxford University, and three colleagues from Churchill Hospital, suggest that the scourge of syphilis would have endured much longer if Dr August von Wassermann, the bacteriologist, had used Dr Gusella's arguments to delay making available the test.

The Wassermann test was not a perfect method of detecting every case and Dr Gusella's refusal was because his discovery would not give a guaranteed correct answer. The Oxford doctors are pioneers in genetic counselling to individuals and families with anxieties about inherited illnesses. Their intention was to include the new test.

Dr Gusella says that his method has been available for basic research to 30 laboratories in 10 countries but his hospital's ethics committee would not allow him to supply a copy for clinical diagnosis before any symptoms of the illness are apparent.

Dr Gusella says that his group feels a moral responsibility to prevent the premature clinical use of his method. Professor Edwards says: "We are not inexperienced and many members of the families we are trying to help are responsible and intelligent."

## Solicitors act on care cases

Solicitors acting in child care cases should have compulsory training and certain minimum experience, the Law Society said in its response, published today, to the Jasmine Beckford inquiry.

The society said it had taken steps to improve advocacy standards in child care cases and last year set up a specialist panel of solicitors to act in such proceedings.

From the end of this year, solicitors on the panel must have at least 18 months of advocacy experience, have conducted at least five contested child care cases, representing either children or parents, and have attended a practical training course.

The Law Society called on the Department of Health and Social Security to set minimum criteria on experience and training for local authority solicitors who conduct care cases.

In the year to March 31, 1983, about 34,000 children were taken into local authority care, a quarter of whom were involved in a quarter of these juvenile court proceedings.

The society is also reconsidering its reselection procedure for the 1,000-strong panel, whose membership has to be renewed every three years.

It will issue new guidelines emphasizing that the solicitor is acting for the child rather than the parents.

## Safeway chain to go organic

Organically-grown fruit and vegetables will be available for the first time in all 128 Safeway stores throughout Britain from tomorrow.

Mr Tony Combes, a Safeway spokesman, said the public was now prepared to pay up to 30 per cent more for the high quality produce.

"Demand exceeds supply. The public want to buy the produce for the taste, health and environmental reasons."

Organic growers and co-operatives in Kent, South Wales and Scotland have been supplying Safeway on a trial basis for two years.

The chain's largest supplier, Mr Donald Cooper, of Yalding, near Maidstone, Kent, said: "We can't achieve the same high yields as ordinary produce but I believe the future holds great promise."

## Hunt for three rapists

Three rapists were being hunted by detectives yesterday after attacks in Essex and Buckinghamshire.

In two of the incidents, the women were raped in front of members of their families. The police do not believe the crimes are linked.

Essex police have 100 detectives working on the two attacks which happened five miles apart in Basildon and South Benfleet.

In the first, on Wednesday, a mother, aged 35, was raped after disturbing a burglar. She was hit on the head with a hammer at the house at Thundersley, South Benfleet.

The second attack took place on Saturday morning at Pitsea, Basildon. The rapist attacked after a boy had got into bed with his mother and father.

The third attack took place 50 miles away in Slough, Buckinghamshire, on Saturday morning.

The other victims, page 11

## News that Ivan can trust

By a Staff Reporter

grammes, is determined independently by the BBC managers and programme editors.

In its 40 years, the Russian Service has expanded from three to 48 staff, to become one of the largest foreign language services in the BBC. Its broadcasts have increased to 46 hours a week and its programmes range from news and current affairs to science, sport and the arts.

It has a successful pop music programme, which attracts a lively postbag, and a religious programme, which is the only transmission regularly exempted by the Soviet authorities from jamming.

The service has been jammed intermittently for 24 years, always in response to political developments. It began in 1949 when the cold war was at its height and was lifted in 1956 when Khrushchev visited Britain. Jamming was resumed during the Hungarian uprising later that year and immediately after the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

The current period of jamming began in August 1980 during the rise of the independent trade union, Solidarity, in Poland.

Jamming is expensive, and the Soviet authorities have tended to concentrate on the larger cities to make it as cost-effective as possible.

The BBC is prized by Soviet listeners for its coverage of international affairs and for its reporting of events inside the Soviet Union.

The reaction of Anatoly Shcharansky's mother when she heard that her son had crossed into West Berlin is typical: she knew it was true because she had heard it on the BBC.

Leading article, page 13

# Sun Alliance announce a most rewarding savings plan for three generations.



**KAREN SMITH, 18**  
By saving £30 a month with Moneymaker Plus, Karen could look forward to a sum of more than **£7,100\*** when she's 28 years old. She also gets immediate life insurance cover of £3,250 for the next 10 years.

**JOHN SMITH, 45**  
John and Eve are saving for a cottage in the country. For a monthly investment of £100 with Moneymaker Plus John could receive a nest egg of more than **£23,800\*** in 10 years time. In the meantime he gets immediate life insurance cover of £10,887.

**EVE SMITH, 37**  
Eve's savings of £20 a month will give her life insurance cover of £5,482. And in 10 years time, over **£12,000\*** could be hers to help buy that cottage in the country they've always wanted.

**STANLEY SMITH, 65**  
Stanley is retired. He can afford to pay £20 a month to give his great grandchildren a good start in life. He could boost his savings to over **£4,300\*** with Moneymaker Plus and still have life insurance cover of £1,422 for the next 10 years.

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**FOR A MONTHLY INVESTMENT OF £20**

Present Age	Guaranteed Sum Assured	Annual Bonus	Capital Bonus at 60%	Total Predicted Maturity Value*	Immediate Life Cover
18-20	£2,129	£1,130	£1,405	£4,664	£2,129
30	2,129	1,130	1,401	4,651	2,129
40	2,111	1,121	1,393	4,625	2,111
50	2,089	1,109	1,379	4,577	2,089
60	2,061	1,094	1,360	4,516	2,061
70	2,034	1,080	1,342	4,456	1,912
80	2,012	1,068	1,328	4,408	1,870
85	1,975	1,040	1,304	4,328	1,824
90	1,925	1,010	1,284	4,238	1,766

**FOR A MONTHLY INVESTMENT OF £50**

Present Age	Guaranteed Sum Assured	Annual Bonus	Capital Bonus at 60%	Total Predicted Maturity Value*	Immediate Life Cover
18-20	£5,492	£2,916	£3,625	£12,033	£5,492
30	5,492	2,916	3,623	12,027	5,492
40	5,476	2,908	3,614	11,998	5,476
50	5,445	2,891	3,594	11,950	5,445
60	5,398	2,861	3,570	11,895	5,398
70	5,310	2,824	3,511	11,854	5,326
80	5,250	2,786	3,465	11,803	4,955
85	5,198	2,750	3,431	11,769	4,815
90	5,107	2,712	3,371	11,700	4,678
95	5,017	2,672	3,311	11,600	4,541

\*These projected values assume that our current rates of bonus are maintained. Bonuses depend upon future profits, therefore, bonus rates cannot be guaranteed. Currently annual bonuses are 3.75% of the Guaranteed Sum Assured and 7.5% of existing bonuses. Our current Capital Bonus rate is 60% of the Guaranteed Sum Assured.

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5. My date of birth is \_\_\_\_\_  
6. My sex is \_\_\_\_\_  
7. My marital status is \_\_\_\_\_  
8. My present annual income is \_\_\_\_\_  
9. My present savings are \_\_\_\_\_  
10. My present investments are \_\_\_\_\_  
11. My present life insurance cover is \_\_\_\_\_  
12. My present health is \_\_\_\_\_  
13. My present medical history is \_\_\_\_\_  
14. My present smoking habits are \_\_\_\_\_  
15. My present drinking habits are \_\_\_\_\_  
16. My present driving licence status is \_\_\_\_\_  
17. My present passport status is \_\_\_\_\_  
18. My present travel plans are \_\_\_\_\_  
19. My present hobbies are \_\_\_\_\_  
20. My present interests are \_\_\_\_\_

APPLY BY 4th APRIL 1986

**SUN ALLIANCE INSURANCE GROUP**  
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# Swedish anger over Sellafield puts £100m deal at risk

By Thomson Prentice

The Swedish government is close to making a formal protest to Britain about radioactive discharges from the Sellafield nuclear power station after evidence that fish in Swedish coastal waters have been contaminated.

The Swedes will consider cancelling their £100 million contract to have spent nuclear fuel from Swedish power stations reprocessed at Sellafield unless they receive reassurances of tighter controls on waste disposal at the Cumbria plant.

Scientists in Stockholm have confirmed that fish off the western coast of Sweden have been contaminated more by radioactive waste from Sellafield than from adjacent Swedish nuclear stations.

The Swedish minister with special responsibility for energy and the environment, Mrs Birgitta Dahl, voiced her government's anxiety in an interview with *The Times* in Stockholm.

"There have been alarming reports about the impact of discharges from Sellafield on our environment since 1983 and we are becoming increasingly concerned," she said.

"Our own experts believe there are grounds for criticizing the British procedures and

we feel that something should be done.

"We are following very closely what is happening at Sellafield. If the situation does not improve we will have to reconsider what to do with the Swedish spent fuel which is awaiting reprocessing there."

The House of Commons environment committee report on radioactive waste, published two weeks ago, described Sellafield as "the largest recorded source of radioactive discharge in the world" and the Irish Sea as "the most radioactive sea in the world" as a result.

Such a situation created anxiety in other nations, the report said. "We found, for example, that the Swedes could identify radioactive traces in fish off their coast being largely attributable to Sellafield, greater even than contamination from adjacent Swedish nuclear power stations."

Mrs Dahl is due to make an official visit to Britain in September. Sources within her ministry said she would not hesitate to raise the Sellafield issue with the British Government then if she is still dissatisfied.

The Swedish government has come under increasing pressure recently from opposi-

tion politicians and environmentalists to register complaints over Sellafield.

Sweden is committed to phase out nuclear power in the year 2010.

Scientists monitoring radioactivity at Swedish nuclear plants have compared the levels with those leaked in recent months at Sellafield. "In one case the level was 1,000 times higher than we have recorded here," one expert told *The Times*.

Sweden does not reprocess its own spent nuclear fuel and has 140 tons stored at Sellafield, where it is due to be reprocessed in the early 1990s. "We are making sure that this Swedish fuel is not being processed there at the present time," Mrs Dahl said.

Anti-nuclear campaigners from the environmental protest group, Greenpeace, are to be allowed inside the Sellafield plant to meet its workers.

Mr George Pritchard, the campaign director, will visit the plant on March 31 with Mr John Lange, a consulting engineer, who has carried out independent surveys of the nuclear industry.

A hundred anti-nuclear protesters held a Palm Sunday vigil yesterday outside the plant and threw more than 1,000 daffodils over the fence.



Mr Harold Jenner, a naturalist, with a red kite injured when it crashed into a North Sea oil rig off the Norfolk coast. Workers on the Penrod 85 rig found the bird, which is comparatively rare in Britain, covered in oil and blind in one eye. After cleaning it, they paid £300 to charter a helicopter to fly it ashore, and have since sent money to feed it.

# Council's Euro road guide 'could kill'

A road safety guide for motorists going to the Continent contains information which could kill, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents says.

Council officials who drew it up have muddled up the road safety signs and the conversion from kilometres to miles wrong.

The guide, *Drive Right in Europe*, drawn up by the Labour-controlled West Midlands County Council, has been distributed in Birmingham's Bull Ring and in and near the city's New Street railway station.

Miss Janice Cave, for the society, said yesterday: "The muddle-up between the two signs could lead motorists to be killed in head-on collisions. The mistake in the speed limits tell motorists they can drive at 86mph on roads outside Spanish towns, where the limit is 56mph."

"Motorists are told to drive slower than they need to in French towns and on Norwegian motorways."

The signs muddle involves one saying, "give priority to oncoming vehicles", and another saying "end of no-overtaking".

Mr Don Jones, chairman of the road safety sub-committee, said: "We do not know whether this is a mistake by the printers or by officials."

# School governors: 1 Parents to have bigger voice in ways of teaching

Parent governors are the new voice of the consumer in the education system. Introduced by law in 1980 by the Conservative government, they are to be expanded in number by the new Education Bill going through Parliament. Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent, reports in the first of two articles.

Political domination by local authority appointees will end and the largest schools will have five parent governors, the same number as those appointed by the local education authority, under the Education Bill published last month. At present schools have one or two parent governors.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, says the reform could mean more discipline, less peace studies but perhaps more pressure from parents for spending on education.

The Bill aims to give parents the opportunity to be more involved in the life and work of their children's schools through the governing body's annual report and an annual parents' meeting. The Government clearly hopes that the reform will raise educational standards and make schooling more responsive to the community.

Governing bodies are specifically given responsibility for the conduct of the school and the power to consider the local authority's policy on the curriculum and how it should be applied to their school.

That means they will be able to question what is taught and how. It is the governors' job to write a statement of general principles on school discipline within which the head teacher is to take action.

School governing bodies are not being given new functions, but their powers are given in detail for the first time in law. That may help to give parent governors more confidence about the kind of issues they may raise at governors' meetings. But some of the muddle about responsibilities is likely to continue and many parent governors will continue to feel intimidated by the system.

Some parent governors who spoke to *The Times* did not want to be named for fear of getting into trouble with their school or authority. The Inner London Education Authority, for example, tells parents to contact the press office before making statements to the press. One parent governor of an Ilea primary school said she felt she was the token parent on the governing body.

"I feel that at the moment parent governors are thrown in at the deep end," she said. "When I was elected I had no idea of what was involved, or what my role would be. Now, after 18 months, she is beginning to find her feet but is not sure of her existence."

Mrs Daphne Mullins, parent governor of a middle school in Bedfordshire since last September, found the job similarly intimidating. "That is something I have had to fight and tell myself that I have as much right to be there as anyone else," she said.

"But I have one important dilemma, which is that I need to speak out on issues that are important and representative of other parents at the same time as being supportive of the head. Sometimes there is a conflict there."

One such issue, for Mrs Mullins was corporal punishment to which she is opposed. The head and most governors were in favour, so corporal punishment was kept.

The parent governor of an outer London primary school complained that his authority did not allow parent governors to see themselves as representatives of parents but as representatives of the school.

"It is ludicrous," he said. "You cannot do anything. We sent off a letter to the education authority about the teachers' pay dispute, but we never heard anything."

Tomorrow: What parents can do.

## Provincial sales spotlight

### A good run for Alan and Jim

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Alan and Jim were the twin pillars on which the success of Friday's furniture sale at Cotlers, Bigwood and Bewlay, Stratford-upon-Avon, rested. They bought or underbid about one in three of the lots on offer. They followed the porter round, sizing up every piece as it came up for sale, and the auctioneer called their names as they bid.

That is how I know them as Alan and Jim. Alan declined to give his surname, saying that he did not want any complications with the tax man and Jim was quite cordial and happy to disclose that he had an antiques shop in Chipping Camden. He did not buy nearly as much of the furniture as Alan, but he had a particular interest in textiles.

A group of five or six dealers chafing in one corner of the room was periodically asked by the auctioneer to stop wasting time and start bidding. None of them liked the idea of talking to the press. One paid the most surprising price of the sale at £1,423 for a little oak coffee table with two crudely carved florettes on the front, padded sides and longish legs; it was all rather falling apart and only 29in wide, but presumably a genuine seventeenth-century item at that price.

At the other end of the spectrum, Alan secured an Edwardian rush-seated chair, the back formed of two oak uprights and two cross bars, at £1.10. There were two hanging from nails by the door, and I got the second one at £3.30. The extra £2.

There were no dealers prepared to bid against Alan, but he was prepared to bid against me. All the same, I got away with a very jolly openwork fish carved from a coconut, heaven knows when, but not much after 1870, at £1 without a single counter bid.

The serious money was being paid for nineteenth-century, and even Edwardian, furniture in reasonably good condition. A set of four heavy Victorian leather chairs with carved mahogany frames made £440, a flashy ebonized card table with bronze inlay £330 and a glazed walnut bookcase £550.

The chairs turned out as cheap as or cheaper than I forecast last week. The two matching Edwardian rush-seated oak chairs made £5.50 and Jim got the set of three mid-Victorian circle backed chairs at £72.60, rather than the £90 I predicted.

The well-proportioned and well-made comode chair of the 1860s made £12, roughly as predicted. The connection with the potty just put bidders off, although this comode had already lost its pierced seat. There is an exception to every rule, however. An oak-boxed, shape comode, still complete with potty, found a buyer at £72.60.

Other pieces mentioned in my sale preview included the big elm settle which converts into a bed. It made £258.50, and a framed box of butterflies went for £88.

It was a professional sale with only about 20 or so bidders. Mr Steven Bruce, the auctioneer, got through 250 lots within 30 minutes. Five minutes out of the rostrum, he was organizing the collection of goods for next week's sale.

### Giacometti 'cat' table reaches record price

By Our Sale Room Correspondent

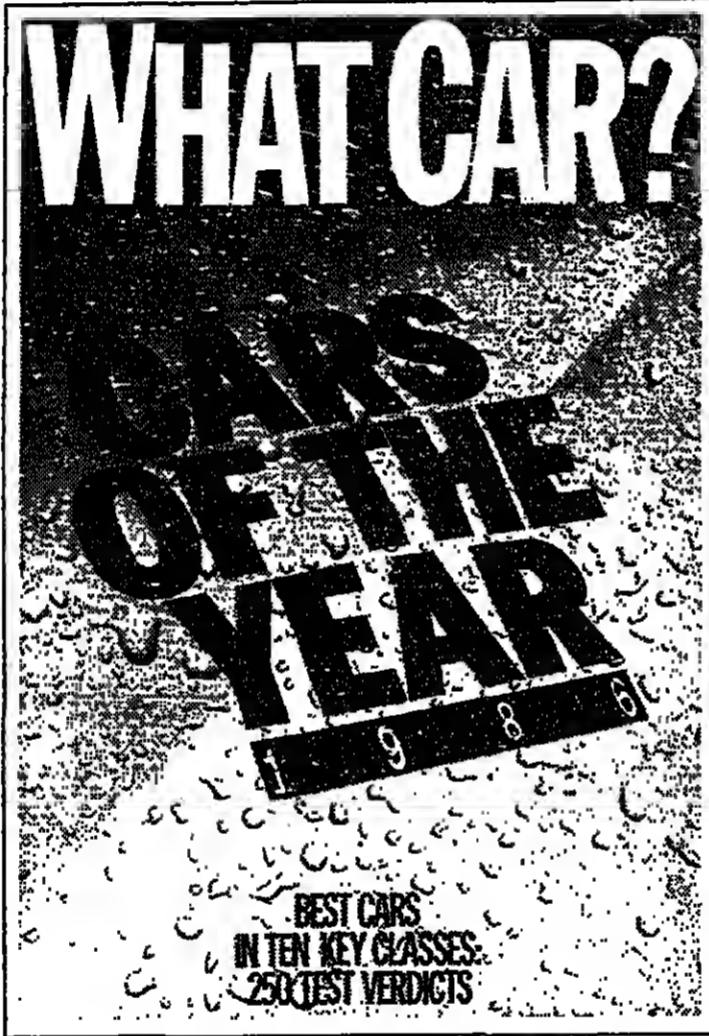
A bronze and glass sculptured "cat" table by Giacometti fetched a record \$77,000 (estimate \$40,000 to \$50,000), or £50,326, at a Christie's sale in New York on Saturday.

With a spindly bronzed frame with a green patina supporting a plain glass top and bronze cats' heads at each corner, the price paid by a Swiss private collector was the highest on record for Giacometti furniture.

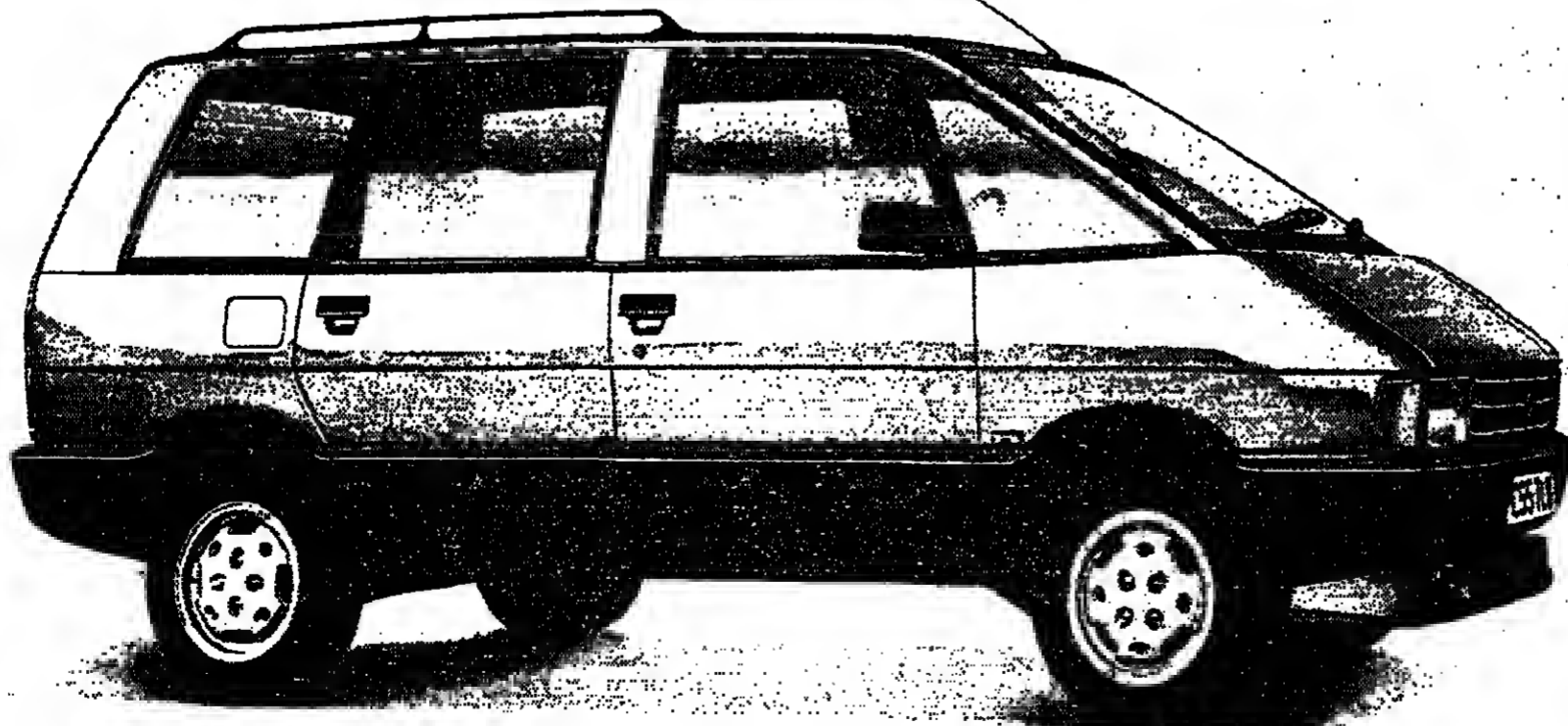
The same collector spent \$28,600 (estimate \$10,000 to \$15,000), or £18,692, on a spherical purple glass vase with bronze handles formed as stylized leaves, by René Lalique.

It was a good day for Lalique rarities. A rare blue glass clock, intaglio cut with a male and female nude relief, made \$52,800 (estimate \$18,000 to \$25,000), or £34,509, from a European private collector, a record auction price for Lalique glass.

The revolutionary Viennese design of the turn of the century again attracted high prices. A silver table clock, designed by Josef Hoffmann and executed by Alfred Meyer for the Wiener Werkstätte in about 1906, made \$60,500 (estimate \$12,000 to \$16,000), or £39,542, to an American collector.



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Turmoil in Central America

Ortega offers to discuss peace with Washington

President Ortega of Nicaragua has offered to hold talks with President Reagan to resolve what he called the "escalating conflict" between the Sandinistas and the US...

From John Carlin, Managua

The Nicaraguan President made his offer during a lib remarks at a public meeting with hardcore Sandinista supporters at a school in a poor neighbourhood of Managua.

But the tone of the meeting suggested that both the Nicaraguan President and his audience accepted that there was little chance of reconciliation with the US.

Señor Ortega accused President Reagan of lies, slander and threats against Nicaragua, to the apparent delight of a crowd of 500.

As he spoke, President Ortega was continually interrupted by chants of "Death to the Yankee imperialists" and vows, long a part of the Sandinista liturgy, to fight to the death if American troops invaded.

Señor Ortega denounced Mr Reagan's "adventurism and aggression", saying his policy towards Nicaragua put

him in conflict with the whole of Latin America.

He repeated that President Reagan's call for aid to the Contras "puts us on the threshold of a Vietnamization of the conflict".

He said President Reagan would provide the Contras - whom he called terrorists and criminals - with military advisers, and predicted that when he found the Sandinista army still continued to resist, he would send in "troops, helicopters and aircraft. President Reagan won't risk his own neck but we in the National Directorate will stand and fight. No one here will surrender".

Señor Ortega did not limit his attack to President Reagan, weighing in against the entire US Congress - whether members voted for or against Mr Reagan's request for Contra aid - for holding a debate on "the best method... to destroy Nicaragua".

Reagan fury at 'scurrilous' attacks

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan claimed yesterday that some opponents of his plan to aid the Nicaraguan rebels had engaged in "scurrilous attacks" on him and in outright falsehoods exceeding the bounds of fairness.

In an interview published in The New York Times he displayed "rare" anger, the paper said, as his voice shook with emotion. Although he was not specific, it seemed to be directed mostly at Mr Thomas "Tip" O'Neill, Speaker of the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives.

"I am not imputing the motives at all, but some of the opponents of our programme engaged in some of the most scurrilous personal attacks against me; for example, the most dishonest use of distortions and outright falsehoods that I have heard in a legislative battle."

He seemed to be referring to suggestions that his policy was aimed at sending American troops against Nicaragua. Mr Reagan kept up the anti-Sandinista rhetoric in his weekly radio address on Saturday, saying further delay in giving military aid to the

"freedom fighters" would be too late.

The House of Representatives last week rejected his plan to give \$70 million (£43 million) in military aid and \$30 million in non-lethal supplies.

The Republican-controlled Senate is to vote this week on a compromise plan delaying delivery of most of the military aid for 90 days to allow negotiations for a political solution to start.

If, as is likely, the plan passes the Senate, it looks unlikely that it will be acceptable to the House as it stands.

Agreement on Bhopal gas leak damages

New York (AFP) - The US chemical giant, Union Carbide, has agreed in principle to pay \$350 million (£233 million) in compensation to victims of the toxic gas leak in Bhopal, India, which caused the death of more than 2,000 people in December, 1984.

Sources who wished to remain anonymous told the newspaper that compensation would cover all the victims of the leak, whether or not they had taken legal action against the company.

The paper said that a Union Carbide spokesman, Mr Earl Slack, had confirmed that an agreement in principle had been reached. The final decision on compensation is to be fixed by a New York judge, Mr John Keenan, the paper said.

EEC faces farm price challenge by Chirac

From Richard Owen, Brussels

In the wake of the French elections, the EEC today faces its own version of "cohabitation", the phrase used for the modus vivendi between President Mitterrand and M Jacques Chirac, his new Prime Minister.

France's European partners have to find their own accommodation with the Chirac Government, which is likely to hold strong views on the EEC, not least on farm prices and agricultural reform.

EEC agriculture ministers meet today under the chairmanship of Mr Gerrit Braks, the Dutch farm minister, to tackle the long-delayed issue of farm prices for the coming year. The farm price question, with several other issues, was shelved during the French election campaign.

In an ironic twist, the new Agriculture Minister in the Chirac Cabinet is M Francois

Guillaume, the outspoken head of the French farmers' union and a vociferous proponent of French farming interests. EEC farm experts say there are bound to be head-on clashes between M Guillaume and other agriculture ministers, including Mr Michael Jopling of Britain, who favour reform of the EEC farm subsidy system and the cut in farm prices.

Until recently M Guillaume was leading farmers' demonstrations outside the same Council of Ministers' building in which he will now be meeting EEC farm ministers as a colleague.

There is anxiety in Brussels that the administration of M Chirac, himself a staunch supporter of French farmers when he was Agriculture Minister, will find itself at odds with other EEC governments over farm spending.

Pope trial enters final stage

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The court hearing the case against seven men charged with having conspired to murder the Pope will today begin considering its verdict.

The judges are expected to complete their work by Easter. Nevertheless, both the prosecution and defence agree that the full truth has not emerged during the nine-month trial. The public prosecutor, in fact, did not take advantage on Saturday of his right to make a final plea. He had already told the court the sentences he hoped to see imposed: heavy terms of imprisonment for three of the four Turkish defendants and an acquittal on the ground of lack of evidence, for the three Bulgarians.

The fourth Turk, Mehmet Ali Agca, who fired at the Pope in May, 1981, is already serving a life sentence.

Agca, who was in court mainly as the prosecution's principal witness, dominated the whole trial. It was he who, in a series of confessions, said his attempt on the Pope's life had been organized by the Bulgarian Secret Service and the Turkish Grey Wolves, a terrorist organization.



Mehmet Ali Agca in defiant mood at the weekend. He told the court: 'My truth is not absolute.'

But on the first day of the trial, he embarrassed the prosecution by claiming to be Jesus Christ. His subsequent statements in court have been a mixture of apparent fact and

total fiction. On the last day of the trial, he told the judges: 'I am here to say that my truth is not absolute, and it will be for the court to take a wise decision.'

Spielberg may be the biggest winner

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

Although Steven Spielberg is not a contender for best director at tonight's 58th annual Academy Award ceremony, he is likely to emerge as the biggest winner.

His controversial but successful picture The Colour Purple has been nominated for 11 awards, including best picture and best actress for its new star Whoopi Goldberg.

But much to Hollywood's surprise, Spielberg was not on the best director list. He has

already won the Directors' Guild award and will be in the audience tonight when the prizes are handed out. He politely declined the academy's invitation to be a presenter.

The main challenge to The Colour Purple comes from Sydney Pollack's intriguing picture Out of Africa, based on the work of the Danish author Isak Dinesen, which has also been nominated for 11 awards, including best picture, best director, best actress - Meryl

Streep - and best supporting actor - Klaus Maria Brandauer.

The winners are more difficult than usual to predict. Firm favourite for best director is John Huston, whose black comedy Prizzi's Honour has eight nominations, including Jack Nicholson for best actor and Huston's daughter, Angelica, for best supporting actress.

Huston's main rival is the Australian director Peter Weir, whose film Witness has



Contra aid supporters shouting across Biscayne Boulevard, Miami, as several hundred anti-aid demonstrators held a rival rally. The anti-support group had to be taken from the area in police vehicles, and several people were arrested.

Cairo hunt fails to discover gunmen

From a Correspondent, Cairo

Egypt has detained a large number of suspects in connection with last Wednesday's attack on the Israeli Embassy employees, but the authorities admit little progress.

Security officials said yesterday that people fitting descriptions given by witnesses had been detained for questioning at Cairo airport and in Alexandria, Suez City and Port Said. So far no one has been formally accused of the attack, in which the wife of an Israeli diplomat was killed and three other embassy employees wounded.

Officials declined to say how many people had been questioned, but the group is said to include a Syrian who was detained while trying to leave Cairo airport for Saudi Arabia.

Israeli authorities have quoted Egyptian officials as saying that they suspect the attackers are linked to Abu Nidal, now in guerrilla for the PLO, whose organization was blamed for December's twin attacks at airports in Rome and Vienna in which 19 people died.

A group called Egypt's Revolution admitted responsibility for Wednesday's attack in a letter to a Western news agency. The group admitted attacks on Israeli diplomats here in 1984 and 1985 in which one Israeli diplomat was killed and three embassy employees were wounded.

The lack of substantial progress in the investigation has again focused attention on Egypt's security services, which were discredited by last month's police riots in Cairo.

Wednesday's attack was doubly embarrassing for President Mubarak because it came as Egypt and Israel are seeking to improve relations. An Israeli delegation was in Cairo for talks on the Taba border dispute, and Israel's Tourism Minister, Mr Avraham Sharir, was in town to promote tourism.

Peace deadlock: After nearly three hours of talks yesterday with the Palestine Liberation Organization's chairman, Mr Yasser Arafat, it was apparent that President Mubarak has made little progress in reviving the stalled Middle East peace process or reconciling Jordan and the PLO.

Mr Arafat emerged from the meeting to say that the peace process was on "a blocked road" and that it was up to the Reagan Administration to break the deadlock. Mr Arafat's pessimistic assessment echoed remarks made here on Thursday by King Hussein that his year-long effort to bring the PLO into the peace process was at a dead end.

Mr Arafat said that he agreed with King Hussein, adding: "I share with King Hussein what he said about the blocked road being caused by American intransigence."

Mr Arafat, however, made no mention of the king's statement in a speech last month that the PLO leadership had gone back on certain commitments, among them to accept openly UN Security Council Resolution 242, which implies Israel's right to exist.

US jets ready to penetrate Gadaffi 'line of death'

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

In an escalated war of nerves against Libya, United States Navy jets are planning to fly off the Libyan coast in an area that includes the disputed Gulf of Sirte, inside Colonel Gadaffi's so-called "line of death".

The Pentagon said the action could come at any time up to the evening of April 1, when new manoeuvres beginning last Saturday night are due to end. "Carrier flight operations will be conducted in the Tripoli flight information region during that period," it stated.

The aircraft carriers America, Saratoga and Coral Sea will take part in the exercises, accompanied by an undisclosed number of other Sixth Fleet ships. The Pentagon

refused to say whether any vessels would cross into the gulf. Officially, the manoeuvres are "routine".

The exercises began just two days after the Sixth Fleet ended 36 hours of manoeuvres off Libya. American officials deny that the US is trying to provoke Colonel Gadaffi into an attack to justify a retaliation.

Some Administration officials, however, have been quoted as saying that last week's exercises were intended as bait, giving the US an excuse to destroy two new anti-aircraft sites in Libya if it attacks.

Washington considers most of the Gulf of Sirte to be international territory. Colonel Gadaffi claims it is part of

Libya and has drawn his "line of death" where the gulf meets the Mediterranean.

Mr John Poindexter, the National Security Adviser, said that if US warships entered the disputed area it would not be in provocation. "We have a regular programme where we challenge the illegal claims to territorial waters by various countries around the world."

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, said in a television interview yesterday that the ships were in international waters. He refused to say whether they would cross the "line of death".

"We have crossed that line seven times since 1981," he said, "so it would not be particularly significant."

Pretoria ban on activist ruled invalid

Johannesburg - A prominent black activist jubilantly tore up a five-year banning order served on March 11, after a judge declared it invalid (Ray Kennedy writes).

Mr Justice van Rensburg, of the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court, made the ruling at a hearing on Saturday after Mr Louis Le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, said he would not oppose the application by Mr Mkhusele Jack, leader of the Eastern Cape consumer boycott committee, to have the banning order set aside.

UN condemns Iraq for chemical warfare

New York - Faced with irrefutable evidence that Iraqi forces resorted to chemical warfare to thwart Iran's latest offensive in the Gulf war, the UN Security Council took the unprecedented step over the weekend of condemning Iraq for violating the 1925 Geneva Protocol banning chemical weapons (Zoriana Pysarski writes).

But the Security Council's action in the form of a statement, was tempered by an implicit condemnation of Iran for refusing to end the 5½-year

war and a warning against Iranian designs on Kuwait.

The Security Council's concern over recent Iranian threats to attack Kuwait absorbed much of its attention and gave Tehran a very qualified diplomatic success over the chemical weapons issue.

Although most political and military analysts agreed that an Iranian amphibious or air attack on Kuwait was unlikely, since it would provoke outside intervention and serve Iraqi interests, they saw the merits of an unambiguous message to Tehran.

Sakharov filmed in secret by KGB

Hamburg (AP) - Kremlin sources have released a 13-minute colour film of Dr Andrei Sakharov, the Russian dissident, looking obviously healthy, says the mass-circulation Bild newspaper.

The film, made by hidden KGB cameras, shows Dr Sakharov visiting doctors and a car mechanic, discussing disarmament with a KGB agent, and talking on the telephone to his wife, Mrs Yelena Bonner, in the United States.

The KGB made the film between December and early February, Bild said.

Flats collapse

Bombay (UPI) - Five people were killed and 19 injured when a 125-year-old five-storey block of flats collapsed after the demolition and rebuilding of a mosque near by.

Lighting up

Lyons (AFP) - A warehouse with large stocks of Feu d'Or (Golden Fire) cigarette lighters burned down in a suburb of Lyons.

Train smash

Tokyo (AFP) - More than 200 people were injured, 18 seriously, when an express hit a stationary train in heavy snow at Tanashi station in Tokyo's northern suburbs.

Serbs jailed

Belgrade (AP) - Two Serbian men have been jailed for five years in the Bosnian town of Tuzla for spreading hostile propaganda and harming Yugoslavia's reputation.

Capa sale

Madrid (AP) - The Spanish National Library has paid a collector \$25,000 (£16,500) for 43 photographs of the Spanish Civil War by the Hungarian-born American photographer, Robert Capa.

Ballot delay

Khartoum (AP) - Sudan is to postpone polling in 37 southern constituencies in next month's general election because of fighting between government troops and rebels.

Unlucky day

Belgrade (Reuters) - A Yugoslav policeman was killed by a passing lorry, as he left a bar after celebrating his £40,000 lottery win.

Glacier crash

Moscow (AP) - Six Soviet fliers were killed when their twin-engine transport plane ran out of fuel and crashed on a glacier in Antarctica last month, Izvestia reported.

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New French Cabinet meets

Chirac plans early vote of confidence to test Government's support

M Jacques Chirac, the French Prime Minister, has decided to test support for his new right-wing Government by calling for a vote of confidence immediately after Parliament reassembles on April 2.

Although the traditional right-wing parties have an absolute majority of only three seats in the new assembly, M Chirac should not have too much of a problem in winning such a vote, which is not actually required of a new government under the constitution.

Even if some of M Raymond Barre's supporters carry out their earlier threat not to support a vote of confidence in a "government of cohabitation", the extreme-right National Front will probably decide to abstain rather than vote against the Government, leaving the Communists and Socialists with insufficient votes between them to defeat the motion.

M Chirac announced his decision to call for a vote of confidence at the first meeting of the new Cabinet held at the Elysee Palace, with President Mitterrand in the chair, on Saturday. The discussions were brief but scrupulously polite. No attempt was made to broach specific proposals for new legislation. That will

From Diana Geddes, Paris probably be dealt with at the next Cabinet meeting, set for Wednesday.

M Mitterrand reminded the new ministers of the rules governing Cabinet meetings and the functioning of the Government. M Chirac outlined his Government's priorities on employment and law and order, and emphasized his desire to work in a spirit of "tolerance, openness and rassemblement".

Meanwhile, the Socialists began at the weekend to examine the implications of finding themselves out of power yet with their own leader still President. M Lionel Jospin, the party's First Secretary, insisted that the Socialists were now "a party of opposition". They may find it difficult, however, to attack legislation and decrees signed by M Mitterrand.

While many of the party delegates were still riding high on what some described as the "euphoria of failure", after winning one of their highest electoral scores this century, others - such as M Pierre Mauroy, the former Prime Minister - pointed out that the total score of the left (44 per cent) was their worst since 1962, and that the preparations for the presidential elections would necessarily be very difficult for the Socialists.

The main reason for that low vote was the abysmal showing of the Communists in the election. With less than 10 per cent of the vote, their lowest score for more than 50 years, some tough questions on the future direction of the party and its leadership will be put at today's meeting of the Central Committee.

The rumblings of bitter discontent and expressions of fear that the party is now on the verge of extinction can already be heard throughout the country.

M Pierre Jaquin, one of the leading *renouveaux*, who had been keeping his head down since the failure of the reform movement at the last party congress a year ago, has started calling again for a "cultural revolution" within the party.

More than 150 Communist intellectuals have signed a public declaration saying that they "cannot watch without reacting this veritable liquidation of the party. No, we do not have time before us... We cannot allow our leaders to continue to impose on our party policies a way of speaking and a mode of functioning which is leading it inexorably to its destruction. That is why we are demanding the urgent convocation of an extraordinary congress..."

Jews say Waldheim on wanted Nazis list

From Christopher Thomas Washington

The World Jewish Congress claims to have found a document listing Dr Kurt Waldheim, former Secretary General of the United Nations, as a suspected Nazi war criminal wanted by Yugoslavia for complicity in murder.

It said the 1948 US Army document was uncovered last week in Washington's public archives. It came from Crowds, the Army's combined registry of war criminals and security suspects, and listed Dr Waldheim as suspect No. 79-724.

The congress, which has been waging a campaign to prove that Dr Waldheim had links with the Nazis, did not say what crimes he was suspected of having committed. It said, however, there should be a file on him in the 40,000 case records of the now defunct UN War Crimes Commission.

Dr Waldheim, a leading candidate in the Austrian presidential elections set for May 5, has been accused of belonging to two Nazi groups, including Hitler's SA, or Brownshirts, and of having served under a German general later hanged for war crimes in Yugoslavia.

VIENNA: The new allegations were dismissed by Dr Waldheim's office as "yet another attempt... to publicly discredit Dr Waldheim and pursue a campaign of calumny" (Richard Bassett writes).



A bronze statue of President Truman lies on the ground yesterday after being blown from its base in an explosion in Athens.

Truman statue blown up in Athens

From Mario Modiano Athens

A statue of President Truman in central Athens was blown off its pedestal and damaged by a powerful explosion at midnight on Saturday in what appeared to be a protest against tomorrow's arrival here of Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, for talks with Greek leaders.

The 10ft bronze statue has symbolized for the Greek left its defeat in the civil war, largely as a result of military aid from the United States under Truman in 1947. The statue was the target of two bomb attacks in 1970 and 1971.

Last week a bomb placed by left-wing extremists blew off a garage door at the Hellenic-American Union. A second device was defused. Responsibility was admitted by Revolutionary Popular Struggle, a Marxist group specializing in anti-American attacks in the past ten years.

Scores of left-wing and communist organizations in Athens are mobilizing their followers for an anti-American rally in Constitution Square on Wednesday to demand the immediate removal of American bases from Greece, while Mr Shultz will be having crucial talks with the Greek Government on the same subject.

Under the existing US-Greek agreement, which expires at the end of 1988, the Americans can operate their bases until mid-1990, but Mr Shultz makes no secret of his need to know if he can count on the bases well into the next decade so that Washington may spend large sums of money modernizing them.

The Greek left is alarmed by indications that Athens's increasing economic difficulties may force Mr Andreas Papandreas, the Prime Minister, to give in to Mr Shultz and so break his pledge to rid Greece of the bases by the end of the decade. Mr Shultz is expected to use economic inducements rather than an ultimatum to get a

firm commitment from Mr Papandreas. Mr Shultz's visit to Athens follows that by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, who arrived in Belgrade yesterday for a two-day visit.

Although Sir Geoffrey made no headway with his call to Greek leaders to seek a reconciliation with Turkey for the sake of Nato unity and to support the UN Secretary General's latest initiative for a Cyprus settlement, Mr Shultz is expected to take up the same themes.

ISTANBUL: Mr Shultz was boasting on the Bosporus yesterday, continuing a four-day official visit to Turkey (AFP reports).

Moscow congress a tough act for Prague to follow

By Roger Boyes, East Europe Correspondent

The Czechoslovak Communist Party leadership, having watched nervously as Mr Mikhail Gorbachev rattled a few skeletons in Moscow, today embarks on its own policy-setting congress.

It promises to be an uncomfortable experience for the Prague leaders, who have made only cautious and minor changes since the Warsaw Pact invasion of 1968.

The "team" of the party leader, Mr Gustav Husak, has firmly rejected market-oriented reforms on the ground that they would raise dangerous political expectations. They believe this was the main lesson of the Prague Spring of Mr Alexander Dubcek.

But the party congress in Moscow last month has disturbed the men in Prague, who would have preferred an orderly session, rather like the board meeting of an old-established publishing house.

Some of the Moscow congress discussions cannot really be transferred to Prague without questioning the legitimacy of the leadership.

The criticism of Leonid Brezhnev, for example, sits uneasily with a Politburo that essentially was installed by the late Soviet leader and which owes its existence to the axiom known as the Brezhnev Doctrine. Nor is it easy for the Husak leadership to allow the abusive criticism of party privilege and party practice heard in Moscow.

There were at least some encouraging signals from Moscow. The Husak team may not be full of youthful reformers, but it sees parallels between its own plans for "intensifying" the economy and some of Mr Gorbachev's proposals. Intensification, rather than market reforms, means:

- streamlining central management and planning;
- giving factories more autonomy, making them more financially accountable, tightening credit rules to encourage exports and production;
- greater incentives, strict labour discipline to improve productivity;
- allowing producers to work out separate contracts with customers, rather than working through the central bureaucracy;
- encouraging state farms and co-operatives to sell surplus produce.

This approach appears to have gained the blessing of Mr Gorbachev during talks in Moscow last year with Mr Husak.

In any case, it would be a bad precedent for a party leader to resign at a congress, rather than at a closed session of the Central Committee. Such a move would make the party leadership look democratically accountable to the communist rank and file.

In any case, the message from the Soviet congress was that Moscow is not interested, yet in imposing models on anybody: the catchword is "unity in differentiation".

However, the Soviet congress does mean that the party in Czechoslovakia will have to grasp the nettle of "openness". Even the limited economic changes being proposed mean some form of political candour, more debate of issues in the official press, a greater willingness to admit mistakes, a more critical relationship between the Communist Party and the Government.

Rumours persist that Mr Husak is preparing to step down as party leader but to retain the presidency. But at this congress, at least, he will be needed to integrate the various factions.

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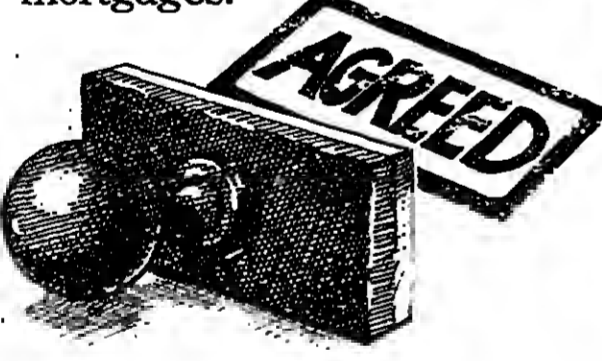
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"WE'VE BEEN LISTENING."

Halley's comet nine miles long

Munich (AP) - Photographs of Halley's Comet taken earlier this month by the European spacecraft Giotto show its core is 15 kilometers (9.3 miles) in length, twice as long as had been believed, a report from the Max Planck Institute said.

The photographs also show that the comet's core is "one of the darkest bodies in our solar system". Herr Horst Uwe Keller, project director for the camera that was mounted on Giotto, was quoted as saying, "Because it is so large, its surface's capacity to reflect must be very small, comparable with charcoal," he said.

The 10-page document from the institute's headquarters in West Germany described preliminary results from the photographs taken on March 13-14 as Giotto penetrated to within 335 miles of the comet's nucleus. The German Space Research Agency has begun an extensive analysis of pictures and data from Giotto. The analysis is expected to last until the end of 1987.

Priceless Polish relic stolen

From Roger Boyes Warsaw The Government offered a large cash reward to help track down grave robbers who plundered one of Poland's holiest shrines and escaped with a priceless booty of church silver.

The burglars broke into Gulesze Cathedral last week, finding their way to the silver sarcophagus containing the relics of St Adalbert, known as St Wojciech, the patron saint of Poland.

They ripped away the life-size figure of the saint from the coffin and three silver angels from its corners. They broke off the wings of six silver eagles, Poland's national emblem, and a silver plate depicting scenes from the saint's life. The stolen silver weighed about 35lb, but its value cannot be calculated. Mr Kazimierz Zygalski, the Culture Minister, announced a reward of half a million zlotys (about £2,500) - more than twice the average annual salary for a Pole - to anyone who can provide a vital clue.

# Violence in Punjab grows worse as Hindus fight back

Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the prime minister, yesterday returned to Delhi after touring the drought-stricken western state of Gujarat to face the problem bedeviling his administration — violence in Punjab.

As in Gujarat where, despite his best efforts, he cannot make it rain, in Punjab it seems he cannot put an end to the violent efforts of a minority of Sikh activists intent on establishing a separate Sikh state.

In the past few days, the spiral of violence between Sikhs and Hindus has taken a more vicious twist: the Hindus have begun fighting back through such organizations as the Hindu Suruksha Samiti and the Shiv Sena.

As the Hindus predominate in the industrial towns, the result has been a series of general strikes, neighbourhood clashes and, finally, police-enforced curfews in several of the chief population centres.

Last week there were long curfews in Jullundur and Batala and the smaller towns of Nakodar and Muktsar. Enthusiasts of the All-India Sikh Students Federation blockaded the riot-torn town of Batala where looting Hindus stopped milk, vegetable and cattle fodder deliveries.

In Muktsar, the curfew was imposed when federation members and supporters of the so-called United Akali Dal, the extremist Sikh political organization led by the octogenarian Mr Baba Joginder Singh, went round firing shopkeepers to close.

They were trying to enforce a protest about the death of Mr Jagjit Singh Rode, the son of

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Mr Baba Joginder Singh and brother of Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, the terrorist martyr. Mr Jagjit Singh was run over by a train last week in an incident described variously as suicide, an accident, and murder.

The week of violence culminated in a mass picket of the State Assembly in Chandigarh by the United Akali Dal. All weekend newspapers were dominated by the



Surjit Singh Barnala: administration inept. Image of a Jeep carrying Mr Baba Joginder Singh, and surrounded by sword-wielding demonstrators, charging through a police blockade amid a swirl of tear gas and panicking policemen. Police opened fire on the chanting mob, killing three and injuring 37.

There are voices in Delhi now saying that Mr Gandhi's Punjab policy has plainly failed and he should dismiss the Akali Dal Government of Mr Surjit Singh Barnala and reimpose presidential rule in Punjab. But it is highly unlikely this will happen as it is difficult to see how far the central authorities can go to

impose law and order without hopelessly alienating moderate Sikh opinion.

Mr Gandhi ruled out the idea of state intervention as he was leaving Gujarat. He said it was up to the state government to take more steps to maintain peace. "The Punjab Government got a clear mandate from the people that they are against violence."

Mr Surjit Singh appears to be a weak Chief Minister because his main concern after his election was a search for reconciliation. Accordingly, he released many extremists detained under the National Security Act, paid compensation to Sikh soldiers dismissed for mutiny, and gave little attention to the law and order breakdown.

But Mr Surjit Singh's honesty and integrity are respected in Delhi, and provided he will move with some firmness now it seems likely he will be given all the help he needs.

There has been one item of more encouraging news for the embattled Chief Minister. The call for a general strike to protest at deaths in police firing during the mass picket of the assembly was only partly successful. By and large, the people of Punjab showed an unwillingness to respond.

CHANDIGARH: Militant Sikhs yesterday lifted the week-long blockade of Batala, 125 miles west of here (Reuters writes).

Mr Karnal Singh, a moderate, has been elected president of the committee which controls Sikh temples in succession to Mr Gurcharan Singh Tohra, who resigned last month after 15 years.

# Ershad sets new date for elections

From Ahmed Fazi Dhaka

President Ershad of Bangladesh announced new dates for parliamentary elections, May 7, amid a nationwide general strike called by opposition parties which paralysed Dhaka for 12 hours.

General Ershad also abolished all military courts and withdrew zonal, sub-zonal and district martial law administrators as part of new concessions to the Opposition.

An election commission spokesman said that nominations for elections in the 300-seat Parliament could be filed up to April 6. The elections had earlier been set for April 26.

Life virtually stopped in Dhaka as public transport was halted, river services were disrupted and shops closed in a day-long general strike called as part of the Opposition's election-resistance movement.

At least 20 people, including several policemen, were injured when a crowd attacked a police station outside the Dhaka university campus, throwing crackers and other missiles.

Police burst tear-gas shells and fired into the air to disperse stone-throwing mobs. The new election date was announced less than 12 hours after a leading opposition group, Sheikh Hasina Wazed's 15-party alliance, as well as the fundamentalist Jamaat-Islami decided to withdraw their earlier boycott and take part in the polls supervised under martial law.

Officials said the date was changed to let political parties prepare for the polls, but they insisted the four-year martial law would not be withdrawn before the elections.

# Amritsar events leave a bitter echo

## Sikh violence angers Canada

From John Best, Toronto

Recent events in Punjab have left a bitter echo in Canada, poisoning relations between the Federal Government and Canada's Sikh community and creating tension and mistrust between Sikhs and other Canadians.

Speakers for the community complain that Canada, and Canadians, have suddenly turned against the Sikhs. Further, they support to see the long arm of the Indian Government at work in the poisoning process.

(Sikh leaders contend that there are well over 200,000 Sikhs in this country, but the Canadian Office of Multi-culturalism places the number at between 75,000 and 80,000. The discrepancy is explained at least in part by the fact that many Sikhs do not identify themselves as such to the census enumerator.)

The feeling was summed up well by a Toronto resident who said: "We should put them all on a boat and send them back to India."

The most devastating in a series of traumatic happenings affecting the community was on June 23 last year, when Air India Flight 182, from Montreal to Bombay via London, plunged into the Atlantic off Ireland with the loss of all 329 people on board.

On the same day, at almost at the same hour, two baggage handlers were killed at Narita Airport, Tokyo, by a bomb

which exploded inside luggage just off a flight from Vancouver.

Both tragedies are widely thought to have been the handiwork of Canadian Sikh extremists, who support their militant co-religionists in India, campaigning for an independent Sikh state of Khalistan.

Two Sikhs were arrested in British Columbia last November.

### Sikhs in Canada Part 1

her on explosives charges. The cases are up for trial today in Duncan on Vancouver Island, and will be closely watched for any light they might shed on the events of June 23.

The Government is plainly worried about the impact of Sikh extremism both on social harmony within Canada and on relations with India.

This was reflected in a speech by the Foreign Minister, Mr Joe Clark, on a visit to Delhi last autumn. "Canada and Canadians will not tolerate... those who advocate or practise violence," he said, in a clear reference to Sikh extremists. "The line must be firmly drawn when peaceful dissent becomes violent confrontation."

Canadian editorial writers show little respect for Sikh militancy. The *Victoria Times* columnist, reacting to demonstrations in Canada against last summer's peace agreement between Delhi and Sikh leaders in Punjab, told Canadian Sikhs bluntly that it was none of their business. "If they wish to make it their business, they should return to India to do so."

The *Toronto Globe and Mail* commented: "It is a cruel irony that those Canadian Sikhs who protested most vehemently in defence of their kin in India have, by their offensive behaviour, hurt the reputation of their community in Canada."

The *Winnipeg Free Press* praised as "proper and appropriate" Canada's offer last December to step up co-operation between Canadian and Indian intelligence services, a move clearly aimed at Sikh militants.

Rightly or wrongly, the word Sikh to many Canadians now suggests violence. "Every time the word Sikh is mentioned it's with the premise that we are bombers of Air India and killers of 329 people," said Mr Gurcharan Singh, secretary in Ottawa of the Federation of Sikh Societies of Canada.

Compassion for Sikhs, and for other justifiable causes, about the plight of brethren in India, is in short supply. Perhaps that is natural in a

multi-cultural country which takes ethnic tranquility almost for granted.

Canadians, singly lived off from the tensions that afflict much of the rest of the world, have difficulty understanding why any immigrant group would want to import racial and political tensions.

In addition, deeds committed by the militant Sikh minority here have created antagonisms against the wider Sikh community.

In the aftermath of the Indian Army raid on the Golden Temple in Amritsar, there was an outburst of anti-Indian demonstrations by Sikhs living in Canada. In one of these, the Indian High Commissioner was pelted with eggs in Winnipeg. After Mrs Gandhi's assassination, militant Sikhs danced in Toronto streets.

Beatings, bombings and attempted bombings, especially in and around Vancouver, illustrate the deepening divisions in the Sikh community resulting from recent events in India.

Some Sikh leaders fear that the re-fighting will have the effect of dooming the community to a perpetual fringe role in Canadian society, accentuating the subtle barriers to integration already created by circumstances such as turbans, black beads and, in some cases, swords.

Tomorrow: Deportations

# Spanish travel risk eases

From Richard Wigg Madrid

The threat of widespread disruption to Easter holidays in Spain has receded with air and rail unions dropping strike plans.

A stoppage at airports today, planned as part of selective industrial action during Holy Week, was abandoned by the ground staff of Iberia, the state airline, on Saturday after they accepted an 8 per cent pay rise.

But on Renfe, the state railways, the position was not so good even though it has already announced that trains will be running today.

The two main railway unions, one controlled by the Socialists and the other by the Communists, have disagreed. The pro-Socialist workers signed a new wages and productivity agreement on Saturday but the Communist-led union was yesterday still debating whether to go ahead with the strike.

It is estimated that one million holiday-makers will be arriving at Costa del Sol resorts during the next few days. Malaga Airport is due to receive almost 900 incoming flights. With an estimated 70 per cent of hotel beds already occupied, the tourist trade is forecasting a record Easter.

# Aquino upset by death toll of 290 in rebel clashes

From Keith Dalson Manila

President Aquino's hopes that communist rebels in the Philippines would lay down their arms were disappointed yesterday by reports that 290 people have died in 172 rebel clashes since she took power last month.

Another 130 people were wounded and 22 abducted by the New People's Army (NPA), ignoring government overtures for a ceasefire and reconciliation, the Philippines news agency said, quoting military figures.

Two hundred of the dead were soldiers, militiamen and police and 69 were rebels. The other 21 were civilians, including the mayor of a northern town, who was killed in an ambush.

Addressing graduates of the military academy in the northern city of Baguio on Saturday, Mrs Aquino appealed to the estimated 16,000 NPA guerrillas to lay down their arms and join her in rebuilding the nation after the overthrow of former President Marcos on February 25.

"You waged war against Marcos because he was the embodiment of the worst injustice, greed and cruelty," she said. "I fought Marcos for the same reason. We had a common stand and an overriding purpose: the end of

Mr Eduardo Cojuangco, an estranged cousin of President Aquino, who fled the Philippines with former President Marcos, was replaced as chairman and chief executive of San Miguel Corporation, the company announced on Saturday (UPI reports from Manila).

Mr Andres Soriano, aged 35, grandson of the founder of the huge beer-based company, will replace him while keeping his position as president.

tyranny and shame and the beginning of hope and pride. "Now that the evil has fled, there should be no more reason to continue fighting. Our differences can be settled through peaceful processes."

Mrs Aquino, the country's first woman Commander-in-Chief, indicated she would soon announce a ceasefire and a programme to integrate the rebels into society.


A de facto ceasefire over the election period and during the revolution that followed does not seem to be holding. Separate ceasefires initiated by regional military commanders in central Luzon, north of Manila, and central Mindanao, the island hardest hit by the insurgency, have been called off.

"With the continuing escalation of attacks by the insurgents against military detachments, we have no choice but to face them squarely," Brigadier-General Lorenzo Mateo said last week when he ordered his provincial commanders in central Luzon to resume "search and destroy" operations.

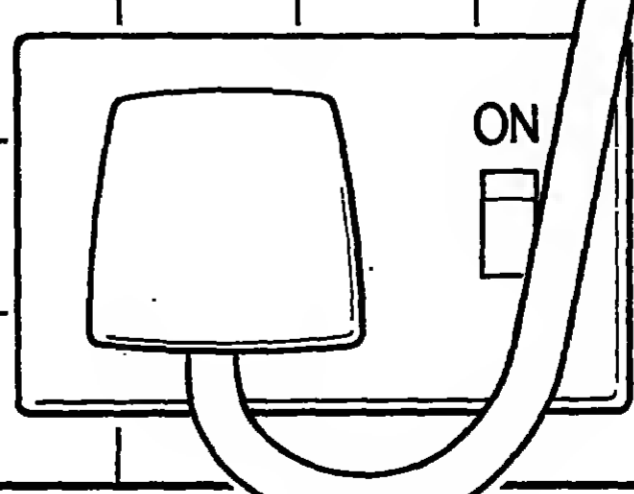
His action came a day after the armed forces chief, General Fidel Ramos, reminded all commanders that no ceasefire had yet been called, and said he would not condone any "unilateral ceasefire" by regional or provincial commanders.

Despite the release of more than 500 political prisoners and her talks with Communist leaders, Mrs Aquino has hedged on her campaign pledge to call a six-month ceasefire leading to peace negotiations, perhaps because the rebel response has not been encouraging.

So far the Communist Party Central Committee has not issued a firm policy stand on her peace offer.



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THE ARTS

Television Emblem of loss

Perhaps not since the days of Black Beauty has a horse been so thoroughly fictionalized, so it came as no surprise that Bill Morrison's Shergar (BBC2) was described as "a drama based on the events surrounding the kidnapping of the famous animal. Of course it is difficult to make that particular horse interesting per se and a modern Graceland could only define it as "Quadruped. Forty teeth. Makes a lot of money. Commodity."



Wharton as the world usually sees him, and as he sees himself

The reclusive William Wharton, author of Birdy but painter by preference, has a new novel out this week: interview - and a rare one - by Nicholas Shakespeare

Indelible variations

James II and his son, the Old Pretender, fled to the cobbled Paris suburb of St Germain-en-Laye. So did the Impressionists. And so in their footsteps has come a gregarious recluse known to the locals as "a crackpot American painter who has never written more than his name" - and to the rest of us as the novelist William Wharton.



When we got pregnant I bought a used set. Then one day I threw it down the cliff into Tapang Canyon, where my goats ate it. It was an intrusion.

Publishing Paperback plunge

When Allen Lane brought out his first Penguins in 1935 at 6d each, new hardback novels were 7s 6d and non-fiction were 12s 6d and 18s. At first, Penguins sold in Woolworth's and on station book-stalls. Most booksellers were petrified of what these cheap reprints might do to the sale of hardbacks. Publishers too. But the tide could not be halted, and by the outbreak of war Penguins were selling everywhere - newsagents, tobacconists, chainstores, department stores, even slot machines and certainly bookshops.

Jazz Smythe memorial UCS Theatre

Pat Smythe, the Scottish jazz pianist best known as a discreet accompanist of singers, was hardly a major figure in jazz when he died a couple of years ago. He is remembered, though, with a quiet but persistent affection, now expressed in the institution of a memorial concert and an award to be presented annually to a young jazz musician of outstanding promise.

YMSO/Blair St John's

Once one looked to Penderecki for avant-garde showmanship. Now, it seems, one should be discussing his handling of sonata form; his ripe, romantic scoring; his tunes. Not often has a musical medium been so thoroughly turned over to suit a message.

Concerts Earl Wild Wignore Hall

In this second of his three Liszt recitals, Earl Wild concentrated on the piano transcriptions of this most individual of 19th-century composers who at the same time had an unique capacity to respond to the work of others.

Richard Morrison

ground of string trills and military drumming, bovers close to the "Leningrad". Perhaps Polish audiences find this blatantly reactionary and thickly-scored music full of symbolic meaning. Western listeners might decide it hangs together rather crazily.

Malcolm Hayes

Similarly, some relatively relaxed Schumann and Chopin song-transcriptions and three of the Paganini-based Grandes Etudes exemplified what this tradition of transcendental pianism is all about; even the fiendish "La Campanella" seemed not to cause Wild undue effort.

Opera The Coronation of Poppea

Monteverdi was nothing if not a pragmatist. The Coronation of Poppea was probably written for a travelling company; numerous re-writings bear witness to its need for flexibility, and the reduced instrumental textures to the economic exigencies of Venetian opera production.

Theatre In fear of cliché

enforced threesome with the masterful Mr Chandler. From this you expect plot repercussions when she subsequently applies to him for a job. But they gloss over it and the incident is barely mentioned again.

The Royal Opera ARABELLA Richard Strauss Cast includes: Erica Ripp, Bernd Waik, Marie McLaughlin, David Kendall, Helga Dörmesch, Walter Berry. Conductor: Bernard Haitink. March 27, 31; April 4, 8, 10 at 7.00pm. Reservations: 01-240 1066/1911 Access/Visa/Diners Club.

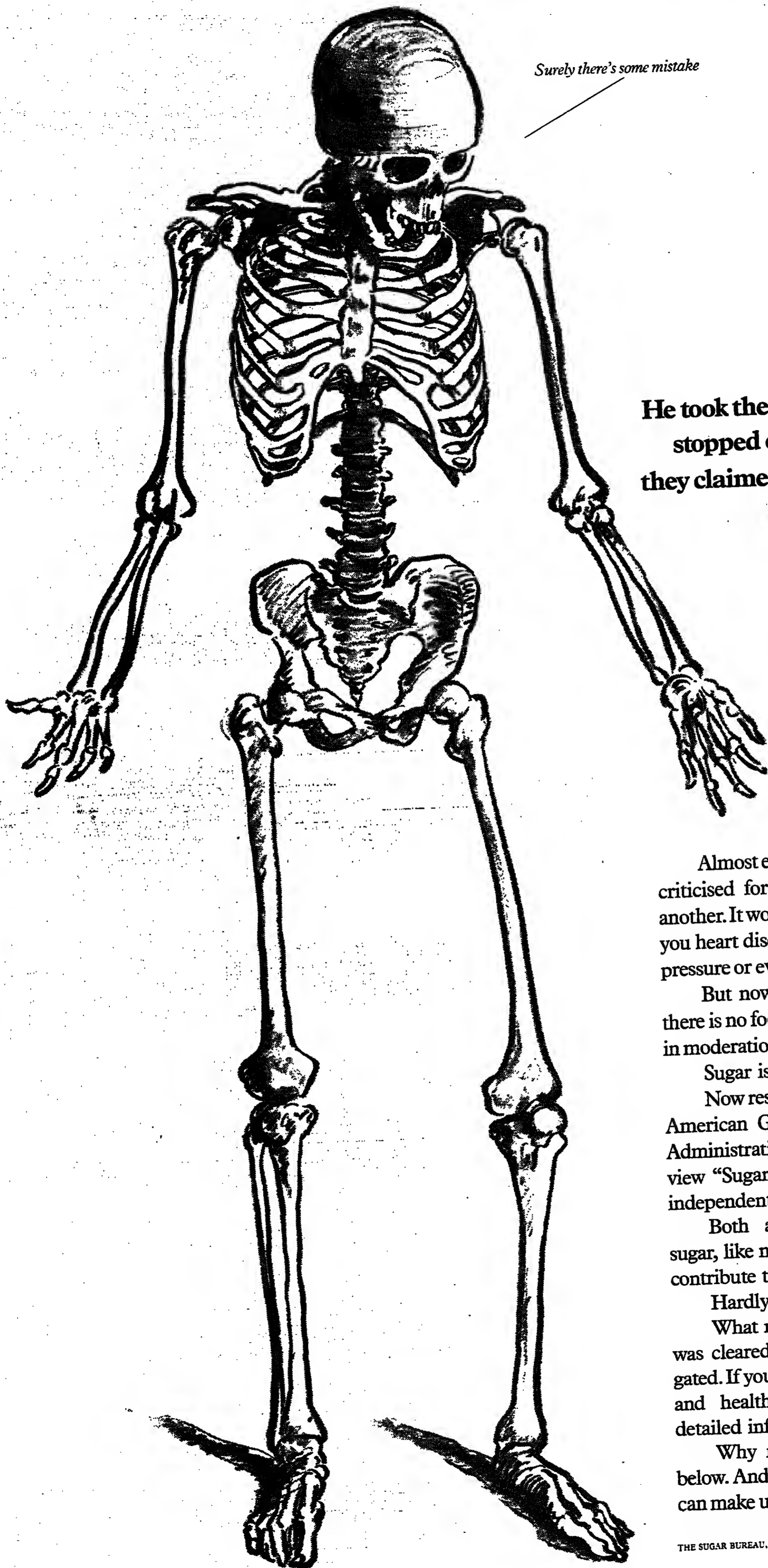
China Bush Seek as I may for other levels of meaning, the message of Mark Brennan's piece seems to be that Soho's demi-monde is a sad and tawdry playground where large sums of money are made out of furtive clients and girls wasting their best years by staying up too late at night.

Lynda Ellis is incurable; but she's learning to live again. Lynda Ellis was always outgoing. Brought up in various countries, she returned to Britain to teach the culinary skills which she possessed. Then Lynda had a car crash. She suffered severe head injuries, which left her without speech and blind in one eye. Nine months later, still unconscious and with little hope of recovery, Lynda was admitted to the RHHI.

The Royal Hospital & Home for Incurables. Patrons: HM The Queen and HM The Queen Mother. With the individual medical attention, therapy and nursing we are able to give to all our 270 patients, Lynda is now improving. She can use her arms again, her hearing is returning and our speech therapist is teaching her to talk again.

China Bush (continued) Just why the ruthless Mr Chandler takes on such an unpromising applicant as a night-club hostess in the first place is one of the play's other mysteries; but, once in it, China finds her niche as a glacial, untouchable whose consumption of booze and cigarettes rivals that of the boss. As played by Natasha Richardson she develops an emotional authority much beyond that of the text.





*Surely there's some mistake*

**He took the experts' advice and stopped eating everything they claimed could be harmful.**

Almost every food and drink has been criticised for something at one time or another. It would seem that if it doesn't give you heart disease, it'll give you high blood pressure or even appendicitis.

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SPECTRUM

Whitehall: the system strikes back

Who runs Mrs Thatcher's Britain? Seven years ago, the Conservative government promised a revolution in Civil Service style and management. In the first of a three-part series, Colin Hughes goes behind closed doors and assesses what has really happened

Civil servants, a Cabinet Secretary once said, rank alongside Wigan Pier and mothers-in-law as hurts of stereotyped humour. From the caricature of bowler, broily and Surbiton semi-detached, to cosy Sir Humphrey Appleby mockery, inaccurate public images have long been exaggerated by an aura of mystery.

The mass of Britain's 600,000 civil servants are better represented by the DHSS clerk who confronts the public from behind a benefit office grille; by VAT inspectors, driving examiners, immigration officials and prison officers.

Five out of six civil servants work outside inner London, a third are aged under 30, nearly half are women, and most over meet a minister, let alone say "yes" to him when they mean "no".

But recently, among both the lever-pullers of Whitehall and the cogs and wheels to the rest of the country, there has been a shared feeling of disquiet. The wrangle over trade union representation at GCHQ and confusion following the trial of Clive Ponting have left many of them unsure and insecure about their roles, rights and responsibilities.

The leak rebellions of Tisdall and Ponting may be the price of disaffection which government has to pay to achieve change: the Westland affair exacerbated symptoms of uncertainty about where the huck stops.

New navigators have been relegated to the back seat

Britain's vaunted Rolls Royce bureaucracy still powers on smoothly and, for the most part, silently. But seven years of conviction politicians who came to power impatient for a "new style" of government have raised questions which could yet force extensive reappraisal of the written and unwritten rules of relations between civil servants and ministers.

In some parts of Whitehall the administration's style has undoubtedly been streamlined by new emphasis on management. Lord Rayner, brought in from Marks and Spencer, set up the Efficiency Unit and Financial Management Initiative to reach into dusty corners and sweep out money-wasting. By last November the unit had carried out 206 scrutinies, identifying £600 million a year savings, from cutting planning appeal delays to a huge

study now under way into the running of the £1,000 million Community Programme.

But savings of that size loom small against the annual £16,000 million cost of keeping the bureaucracy on the road. The exercise has not had the knock-effect its advocates hoped. The system has accommodated Rayner. It has not taken him to its heart. The unit's very future is in question in some doubt, following the unexpected departure of its head, Ian Beesley, to a private sector management consultancy job.

New navigators have also come in from the private sector, determined to pull the wheel more tightly round a right-hand bend. Most have been relegated to the back seat. The Central Policy Review Staff "think tank" was scrapped by the Prime Minister. Sir John Hoskyns took over the Prime Minister's Policy Unit with crusading zeal. Among his early plans was one to "deprivilege the Civil Service". But he ended up on the roadside, thwarted by the Cabinet Office and advocacy from his post as director-general of the Institute of Directors a mould-breaking reform to blast away the rocks on which he believes this government, like others before it, has foundered.

Replacements have chosen to swim with the tide. Sir Robin Libb, brought in from Imperial Chemical Industries to run the Efficiency Unit, is a part-time agent with a small staff of only nine career civil servants, a David against the Goliath of government departments.

The Number 10 policy unit, from which the mild-mannered John Redwood has recently returned to Rothschilds, still adopts the lower profile which he preferred.

More politically motivated advisers have come in to oil the machine, and faced the perennial problem: they can only tinker with a vehicle built on traditionally stylish but old-fashioned principles. The system that has survived 130 years is being compared with slick French Citroens, sharp German BMWs, brash American Buicks, and found wanting.

The eternal question remains: who is in the driving seat? Ministers are still confident that they dictate the direction of government. Yet in the past few weeks the Prime Minister has begun to consider the creation of a new Department of Education and Training, a suggestion partly born of the abiding belief that Department of Education and Science civil servants deliberately frustrated education voucher proposals. Sir Keith Joseph was persuaded by his officials that the system would be unworkable, and he dropped it; the hope is that Lord Young, Mrs Thatcher's "action man", can win a replay.

Michael Heseltine believes his introduction of lice management



accountability at the Department of Environment and Ministry of Defence enabled him to overcome "the tyranny of the in-tray, press cutting, parliamentary question, and manifesto". In charge of departments employing tens of thousands, he used the system to find what every branch was doing, unearthing absurdities such as the MOD having three separate units, each ordering false teeth for the three different armed services.

Some officials have struggled to adapt, others have dug in their heels against threatening trends. One official's apologetic presentation of a scrutiny paper to his colleague illustrates staff sensitivity. He wrote: "I have cleared the action plan. I think it is the minimum we can get away with, and I hope it is something you feel you can live with."

Miss Anne Mueller, Second Permanent Secretary at the Management and Personnel Office, says management and efficiency improvements show that "the Civil Service is going through the most profound changes for over a century", creating a new "bias for action". Since 1979 one in five posts have indeed been cut, saving

£700 million a year (and 15,000 notorious administrative forms torn up). Although some of the 133,000 jobs shed were in departments that have been binned off, shaved numbers have imposed heavier demands in some areas.

The First Division Association, representing the 8,000 civil servants at the peak of the pyramid, has, however, reacted by warning its members against succumbing to "workaholic" pressures. As one principal in the Treasury says:

The best are being burnt out by working 80 hours a week

"Most people are keen to take on board new attitudes, and see the need for change. Being the expert on a policy costing billions when you're not yet 30 is still as exciting as it ever was. But it's true that the best are being burnt out by working 80-hour weeks, at night

and through weekends, with little reward."

Morale is low. The comparability pay structure, abolished in 1981, has yet to be replaced. Index-linked pensions are a distant compensation for sliding behind on the earnings scale. Permanent Secretaries voice discontent: the brightest and best civil servants, those marked "with gold stars behind their ears" as high fliers, are deserting in large numbers to take up jobs in industry and the City.

Hawkish ministers see the drain as a logical result of their approach. As one says: "Whitehall has for too long had the pick of the bunch, creaming off the top young talent straight out of university, and locking them away for the rest of their protected lives. It will do no harm for some of them to move into the white-heat of the private sector." They argue that too many of those carefully selected brains were mouldering in obscure offices, with little to do but shuffle paper.

Mrs Thatcher, by taking an unusually keen personal interest in appointments and promotions, has opened a vein of resentful

THE TWO WHO TOOK ON THE MACHINE

Table with columns: Number, Subject, Lead Dept, Priority. Contains a list of 4 items related to civil service reforms.

Sir John Hoskyns (below left) determined to "deprivilege the service". Lord Rayner (right) wanted management reform. But did either of them succeed?



"Small victories had been won but Whitehall had absorbed Raynerism as it had all the other schemes for reform and improving efficiency. In 1985 a report by the Efficiency Unit summed up. Only half the planned savings had been achieved and even then it had taken twice as long as expected."

Clive Ponting: Whitehall, Tragedy and Farce, 1986.

muttering. She is accused of attempting to politicize Whitehall by the back door. Mere ability, it is alleged, is no longer enough: top jobs go to those deemed "one of us".

No evidence is put forward to prove that preferment is being made on the party political sympathies of career officials. Senior civil servants, even those who make it privately clear they have no personal sympathy for this government's politics, say relations at the top are more amicable than under most governments since Harold Wilson's attempt at a white-hot revolution in 1964. Most acrimony is unfocused, low morale searching for a cause. But John Ward, general secretary of the FDA, makes a more telling point which reflects the "off record" views of many mandarins. Senior managers, he says, are becoming more closely identified with the policies they implement, and therefore are seen "as more or less willing tools of a government that is perceived to be hostile to the Civil Service".

Lord Bancroft has other doubts. The former mandarin, who ran the Civil Service Department until it was abolished - along with his job - five years ago, agrees that the old attitudes of the gifted mandarins needed to be challenged, but argues that self-confidence in the service has not never been so low since the war.

"The spirit and ethos of the service could be destroyed in a decade", he says, "unless those in power are careful to protect its virtues."

Something, he adds, "has gone far wrong with any undertaking whose staff finds it necessary to be furtive, evasive or apologetic about their occupations", preferring to answer dinner party inquiries about their work by saying they are administrators, accountants or economists, rather than admit they are civil servants.

Change has been more than cosmetic: many features of the remodelled bureaucracy will endure, not least because the most enthusiastic civil servants approve. They know that, despite promotion log jams arising from cuts, they have nothing to lose. But the turmoil and pressures of the past few years have left an atmosphere of bewildered questioning that suggests greater issues lie beyond. Faith in the power of the symbol - oo British government's bonnet is clearly waning. Thatcherism promised a revolution and ended with a redesign.

TOMORROW

How to decipher the complexities of power at Whitehall

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A survey table with 5 rows of questions and 2 columns for 'Yes' and 'No' responses. Questions include: 'Would you treat a child suffering from leukaemia?', 'Would you retain Society's hard won control over polio, diphtheria, TB and smallpox?', etc.

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Living up to a legend

Overshadowed for so long by a father he never really knew, Julian Lennon has found his own fame



Success story: Julian Lennon

Julian Lennon had just flown in from New York where he had hosted a five-hour convention and presented a television show. A quite remarkable first year as a singer and song writer has transformed this shy 22-year-old man into a star in the business with which he has lived vicariously all his life. It has been something he has been striving to achieve ever since his childhood when he discovered that being an off-shoot of a phenomenon could be a distinct disadvantage when it came to being accepted as an individual in his own right.

Even when we met at his record company's west London office, he looked strangely out of place - a visiting messenger

boy, perhaps, in his jeans and black T-shirt, except for that mesmerizing pale face, which could only belong to John Lennon's son.

But now, with his new single already in the charts and his second album out today, plus a European tour starting in April which includes a London concert at the Royal Albert Hall, Julian is emerging into his own success story.

His first album, Valotte, sold 2.5 million copies worldwide

and he is already notching up the trophies in America: an ASCAP award for the most played single in 1985; a Grammy nomination for the year's best new artist; and votes from new male vocalist of 1985 by the readers of Rolling Stone magazine. His only regret is that his father is not around to see it happening.

Julian was born in 1963, the year the Beatles stepped into history. He was five when John Lennon left his mother, Cynthia - and himself - for Yoko Ono. He was 17, and just getting to know his father, when John Lennon was shot dead.

"I still think about it, but I try not to worry about it too much. I just get on with life now and think 'Oh well, maybe I'll see him again'."

He wrote his new album, The Secret Value of Daydreaming, in a week in Barbados and paid for the production costs himself with the £250,000 he made from his first album.

It is the first proper money he has ever had, despite his father's millions. He believes there to be about £200,000 in trust for him and his 10-year-old step-brother Sean to share one day. In the meantime, he is relying on his tour to enable him to buy the little brown stone house in New York, two floors of which he currently rents.

He saw little of his own father after Lennon moved with Yoko to New York, although he sees both Yoko and Sean now. "The one thing that never came to me was that he never came to see me", says Julian. "I had to go and see him wherever I had free time. That's the only thing I'd have a go at him about today if he was around..."

Sally Brompton (Times Newspapers Ltd, 1986)

CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 907

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Clues include: 1 Bush (5), 4 Holy place (7), 8 Divine food (5), 9 Ring about (7), 10 Fruitless (8), 11 Mount (4), 13 Choux pastry cake (11), 17 Parent's sister (4), 18 Blue potter (8), 21 Deviser (7), 22 Come sea (5), 23 Illustrate (7), 24 Flavour (5), 12 Porridge (8), 16 Sick (6), 19 Refuge (5), 25 Cosmetics (4,2), 20 Always (4).

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# The other victims of rape

## The rape of an Ealing vicar's daughter has focused attention on the shock an attack can cause to the men in the victim's life

Despite the Rev Michael Seward's protestations of forgiveness for his attackers, men close to rape victims do, in fact, have a tough time coming to terms with what has happened to their wives, girlfriends, daughters or sisters. It is an aspect of rape that has, until recently, been overlooked in Britain.

The Islington Victim Support Scheme in north London helps victims of any type of crime, from burglary to rape, referred to them, with the victims' consent, by the local police. When counsellors there begin to realize that rape victims were often finding that their male partners or relatives were having problems coping with the attack — problems that were affecting the women's own recovery — they decided to offer a counselling service as well.

"Rape," says Kathy Hobdell of the Islington scheme, "is an enormously stressful situation, and people need as much help as they can get. It is not just a violent assault, it involves sex, a subject surrounded by taboos. Sex is an area that people often just don't talk about. So, if the partners in the relationship are already having a problem communicating, the rape makes it far worse."

Dr Anthony Bateman, a psychiatrist at the Royal Free Hospital, London, was asked to conduct the pilot project and over the past year has counselled nine men at regular intervals, at first alone, then later with their partners. His initial results will shortly be published in *The British Medical Journal*. Only a small minority of the Islington rape victims in fact had male partners, but nearly all took up the offer of counselling.

Dr Bateman welcomed the project because it took the subject out of its strait-jacket — the presumption that all men are aggressive and all women victims. Although women prefer a close woman relative or friend as their confidante after the attack, because they feel they can talk more freely — rather than their husband or partner, most do feel that they can trust their male partners. They don't believe that all men are rapists.

In contrast, the Rape Crisis Centre (which offers a 24-hour telephone counselling service) will talk to men, only to suggest that they get their female partners to call the Centre. Their address remains known only to women: this, explained a spokeswoman, is so that "the women feel safe". Such an attitude merely reinforces



The siege mentality that is part of the mythology surrounding rape.

The men's initial reactions of disbelief are followed by anger, directed first against the victim. Why had she allowed it to happen? Why had she been foolish enough to be in a situation where it could happen? They feel, however unreasonably, that they should have been there to protect the wife or girlfriend. Finally their anger turns against the attacker, and they often say they want violent revenge.

The third phase of guilt, helplessness and depression, compounded with anxiety, irritability, headaches, sleeplessness, increased drinking and smoking, can last for more than six months, and merely adds to the women's difficulties in attempting to resume their normal lives, Dr Bateman says.

Dr Bateman found that the responses of the victims' partners pointed towards a characteristic syndrome. There is an initial phase of anger lasting five to seven days, followed by a protective phase associated with avoidance activity and anxiety symptoms lasting more than a month, and a later depressive phase associated with guilt and sexual difficulties.

Kathy Hobdell says that these responses have much to do with the myths that surround rape: that men tend to believe that rape is an unambiguously violent situation where a Superman intervention could have saved the day. "But," she

# 'Perhaps the greatest difficulties lie in the partners' inability to discuss the event together'

and the difficulties they had had in discussing it between themselves.

During the second phase the men showed excessive and unreasonable protectiveness. They increased the security of their homes, with bars on the windows and extra locks on the doors — even when the rape had taken place outside in a public place. Some wanted virtually to incarcerate their partners. One man wanted his wife to stay at home when he was at work; or, if she did go out alone, to telephone him every hour. Another started to take time off work to accompany his girlfriend to the local shops; even six months later he still kept a starting pistol by the side of the bed.

In a recent American television soap opera, the hero, having successfully chased away his wife's would-be rapist, declared: "It's all right now. I'm never going to leave you alone again, ever." A succinct phrasing of the myth of male culpability and resulting over-protectiveness. "The awful thing about rape," explains Kathy Hobdell, "is that it takes away a woman's control over her life. So such cotton wool treatment can become a problem."

This kind of reaction interferes with the victim's adjustment to the rape, and with such attempts to get back to normal as mastering her anxiety about travelling alone on the train because the attack had taken place there.

Perhaps the greatest difficulties lie in the partners' inability to discuss the event together. Dr Bateman found that the men avoided any reference to violent sexuality in the media, or in conversation with other men.

One vetted the newspaper every morning and, if it contained any item about rape, would hide it and claim it hadn't been delivered. Another broke bones in his hand when he punched a brick wall after hearing some workmen whistle at a woman passing in the street.

Dr Bateman said: "Interestingly, this inability to come to terms with male sexual violence extends further than just close partners. One rape victim worked in an office with only male colleagues. When she told them what had happened to her, they were unable to talk to her for a week.

"It's as though any suggestion of being able to cope with sexual violence becomes impossible for men when directly confronted with the rape." Most couples took up to three months to resume their sexual relationship, although for many it took much longer, especially if there were had been sexual difficulties before the rape.

O ne man described himself as "trying to make love without really making love" — in case he did something the rapist may have done. "Aggression forms part of normal sexuality," says Dr Bateman, "which then becomes frightening when the rape confronts the man with the aggressive component of his own sexuality. But without risking an element of aggression, it may feel impossible to him to have sex at all."

Although there is a feeling of hopelessness about the relationship, a feeling that things can never be the same again, the men said they were not too concerned with the essential Victorian notion of their woman partners being "soiled", although they admitted having thought about it. American studies have shown that a rape tends to end an existing relationship.

All but one of the couples involved in the Islington scheme are still together, but Dr Bateman points out: "It's early days yet. It doesn't all end happily ever after, but I do feel that these couples are at least being given the chance not to split up."

Isabelle Ancombe

# A school for senses

## By 1988, London children could be learning as they play in the classroom of the future

One 11-year-old would like to call it "the Five Senses Centre" because "in a real museum, like the Science Museum, you only use two senses, you see and you hear, and you can't touch, but here you'll be able to use all five".

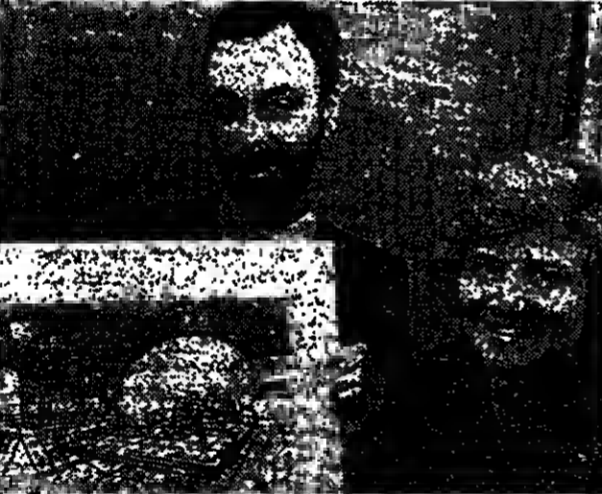
It will have a house in which everything can be worked — washing machine, telephone, central heating — and a street beneath which children can explore. There will be a television studio and an office fully equipped with the latest communications systems and a personal computer. There will be a huge model, the start of an exhibit called "All About Me".

This is the playground-classroom parents and teachers have so far been able only to dream of. It now looks set to become a certainty since the Clow Foundation pledged initial funding which may be worth as much as £5 million. It will open in 1988.

Exhibits like toilet cisterns and locks will have cut-away sections to show what happens when they are worked, and there will even be a "sensory deprivation area" where children will find out what it means to be handicapped.

"For years I have been trying to encourage children to learn by experience rather than the written word alone," says Mrs Barbara Ryan, head teacher of Laycock Primary School in Islington, north London. "This will be a great facility for schools. Teachers will be able to use it for problem-solving, but it could also teach adults to trust children to think for themselves."

Mrs Ryan's school is one of several in London whose children have been helping to find the name to replace the working title of Children's Museum. Front-runners so far are



The class of '88: Stephen Feber and Vivien Duffield

Children's London Discovery Centre and Discovery World. Its director is 34-year-old Stephen Feber, a former polytechnic teacher. "I have always been more interested in education which is in the control of the learner, in providing environments and situations where people can learn at their own pace," says Feber, who ran the Sudbury Hall Museum of Childhood in Derbyshire until last year.

## Initial building costs will be £3 million

"The definition of an attractive exhibit for me is that it allows the learner to experiment and play," he says. There will be a pedal car which will only work if four children pedal in harmony. "Clearly it's going to be as much a social as a learning event."

The project began in 1979 when Mrs Rosemary Goldsmith, wife of Trusthouse Forte's planning and marketing director, took her family on a visit to a new children's museum in Los Angeles where visitors were encouraged to play with exhibits — "something I'd never seen before" — and decided there should be such a place in Britain. The Los Angeles museum was itself based on the Boston Children's Museum, which

was to play another crucial part in the founding of the London centre.

Mrs Goldsmith consulted and recruited experts and was further encouraged by a government grant of £50,000 to research the theme. She hired Stephen Feber and they produced a glossy brochure to try and attract sponsorship.

Meanwhile Mrs Vivien Duffield, daughter of the late Sir Charles Clow and a trustee of the Clow Foundation, was visiting the Ruth David Youth Wing of Jerusalem Museum and then the Boston Children's Museum with her own children. "Here was this fantastic place for kids to learn by doing, and there was absolutely nothing in Britain remotely like it. Then Stephen's brochure came through the Foundation's post and as I'd just seen these things I knew what it was about."

She contacted Feber — "with no promises, just a show of interest" — and set to work persuading her fellow trustees to help. Though as yet she is cautious about the amount, it is thought that £5 million is being made available to pay for initial building work (expected to cost about £3 million) and some exhibits.

Grants and more sponsorship are being sought by Feber.

In September last year Ronald Grierson, chairman of the South Bank Board, announced that the centre would be sited there. He has offered a site between Hungerford Bridge and the Festival Hall. In November the Conran Foundation proclaimed the Centre would go to its new complex at Butler's Wharf. In fact a choice has yet to be made, and there is even a third site under discussion.

This month, the Royal Opera House's building projects manager, Robin Dartington was appointed to evaluate the various sites and a decision is expected by the spring.

"We are seeing the start of a new service industry," Mrs Goldsmith believes, "which we could call 'leisure education' and we believe there will be centres like this all over Britain in a few years."

## Initial building costs will be £3 million

Mrs Ryan's children can hardly wait. One little enthusiast wanted to know: "Will we be able to go even without the school?"

Simon Tait

# Your money or your figure?

Dr Sraffa Biotnick has just published the results of a 25-year study of career women and has a theory that the working female man not have known that she had some men might come along and marry her for her money.

"This is a worry that need to be confined to bona fide heiresses and never got much sympathy out of me: if a Ms Oransis or a Ms Rockefeller have sometimes been raked with ribbits that their shining souls are not the only thing about them that causes gentlemen to break out in a rash of proposals, my reaction is that they are very lucky to have something else which makes them desirable. Luberized oil-tankers or dollars are a gift of nature, like blonde curls.

But to have fortune-hunters flocking on account of the money you have earned all by yourself is something completely different. For whereas the oil-tankers and dollars that are handed down from father to daughter tend to go on forever, one's ability to draw a good salary is finite.

It is upsetting enough to suspect that a man might take to the hills as soon as he spots silver threads among the gold. To be forced to accept that he could disappear along with the

company car on the day you get the sack is dreadful to contemplate.

This is an unwelcome new aspect of the female condition. Our main anxiety used to be that we were adored on account of our beautiful bodies — a man I know reassures his shapely wife that this is not the case by patting her on the bottom while exclaiming "Wow, what an intellect" — but it is now beginning to seem preferable to attract attention by means of physical attributes rather than by a bank balance that is in excellent shape.

Just about the only compensation attached to men who hover around high-earning women is that they are unlikely to be over-concerned about the women's looks. According to Dr Biotnick, "... in high school and college, these men were attracted to the best-looking girls. But when they were in their late 20s, and throughout their 30s, they actually fled such women... because they sensed that they were not in a position to shoulder the emotional and financial burden the women represented."

I wouldn't mind some one thinking my pay cheque was the most gorgeous thing about



PENNY PERRICK

me if he were an international playboy who shot his cuffs, captained a polo team and had his sex-de-cologne made for him exclusively in Paris. But, sadly, career women attract rather lesser fry. The men who want them are unrealistic dreamers, waiting for a miraculous "one day" and filling in time with odd jobs while preparing to write a major novel, or be discovered by Michael Grade. They flatter ostentatiously and borrow money which is never repaid. In fact, they have all the failings of the old-style gentlemen of easy virtue who traditionally

buzzed around heiresses, but with none of their glamour.

Another unacceptable habit of the modern male on the make is that he brags about the amount of money his current girlfriend earns. I have never felt comfortable with men who told the world about my ability to line curtains or cook crème brûlée. I think I should feel even less at ease with a man who boasted about my salary.

One of the career women quoted by Dr Biotnick describes herself and her contemporaries as "a breed of new Puritans" and I suspect that I am among their number. My puritanism has, so far, kept me immune from men who bark about but makes me fall into a romantic swoon whenever I meet up with an unrepentant workaholic. There is no logic in this behaviour. Men who live to work can afford to take you to the Bahamas — but can never spare the time. They are often stressed, grumpy and exceedingly tired. But they own up to work hard. And they earn enough money themselves to keep their hands off yours.

## An evening in for two

A friend of mine complains bitterly that the trouble with his single state is that he has to go out with women all the time. This is no misogynist. He loses female company, but doesn't like everything that goes with it: having to remember to pick up theatre tickets, book restaurant tables and sit through films with mystifying subtitles.


If only somebody could tell him that women are often in no mood for cultural activities and would rather not dine out, since it tends to be fattening.

But it is the best-kept secret in the world. It must not be admitted that, now most women work, what they like doing best are things that do not require changing out of their flat shoes or a visit to the hairdresser. To say this aloud would put theatres, restaurants and hairdressers out of business. Even so, the first man to tear up two tickets for a night at the opera and suggest, instead, an evening spent leafing through Vogue and drinking whisky will never lack the companionship of women till the end of his days.

\* Otherwise Engaged published by Facts on File (£8.95)

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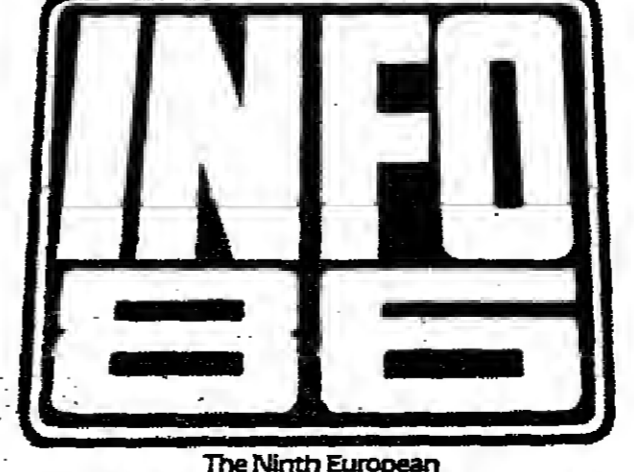
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# THE TIMES DIARY

## Driven to extremes

The business acumen of Richard Page, parliamentary private secretary to John Biffen, Leader of the House, gives some insight into what Commons insiders may really think about British Leyland. Page, Tory MP for South West Herefordshire, is also a director of Page Finance, a Surrey family holding company which owns two car distributions. His firm had a franchise to sell BL cars but switched to Volvo and Ford. As a result, he says, profits have soared and warranty pay-outs have gone down by three quarters. As a qualified mechanical engineer and an apprentice with Vauxhall Motors, Page should know what he is doing. "I wanted to keep my employees in work," he says, "so we had to finish with Leyland to stay in business. The bottom simply fell out of their market."

## Rially

If the Aussies were alarmed by their new dollar coin — the inscription on the Queen's necklace reads more like POM than DOM, the artist's initials — it is nothing to the horror felt in Iran over the new 100 rial note. More than a million are being recalled after the authorities found the artist had secretly incorporated in his drawing the words "Death upon the regime" and "Death upon Khomeini." The artist, who has gone into hiding, has also drawn into the beard of Modarres, a dead ayatollah, the head of a fox. The notes, and the artist, are now instantly considered collectors' items.

## Small beer

Scots Tory MP Michael Hirst thinks his Commons secretary has an exaggerated idea of his means: last week she sent him a note in the chamber thus "Please phone your wife. Nothing wrong, but urgent." Nothing indeed: the sheriff's officers had just arrived at his home to deliver a writ issued by Robert Maxwell demanding £500,000 damages against Hirst and the *Glasgow Herald* for an article slating Maxwell's working practices.

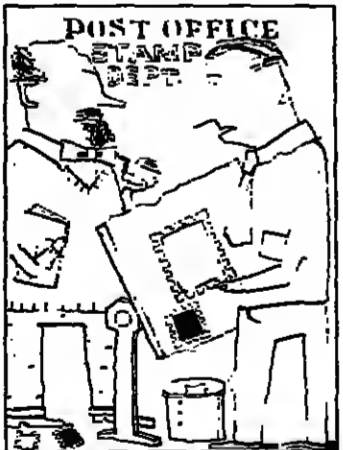
## Orange red

Fulham by-election voters may be interested to know that Boyd Black, the Irishman standing on a ticket of opposition to the Hillsborough agreement, is a former member of the British and Irish Communist Organisation. His campaign could well damage Tory prospects. When I asked him about his membership of BICO, Black, a lecturer at Queen's University, Belfast, replied shrilly: "Not correct. I will not talk to you if that is all you are interested in. Goodbye." His agent, Hugh Roberts, was a little more forthcoming: "He was indeed a member of BICO at one time, as well as a number of other discussion groups."

## Whole hog

No half measures for Lord Kimberley. Six times married, president of the Falmouth Shark Angling Club, he was expelled from the Liberal Party for urging Liberals to vote Tory in marginal seats. Now his Tory credentials are impeccable: he has just been made chairman of Cricklade Conservative Association in Wiltshire.

## BARRY FANTONI



"You're right. Red hair looks better on the 2hp"

## Hatton's castle

Charles Spencer, a regular for the past 25 years at the Gay Hussar restaurant in Soho, the haunt of famous left-wingers, ring to book his normal table only to be told abruptly to ring back later. Spencer exploded, and insisted his reservation be made immediately. Grudgingly, it was. When he arrived, owner Victor Sannie explained all: the restaurant was being used to film one of Channel 4's *My Britain* programmes, and the subject had answered the phone. His name? Derek Hatton.

## Rod of iron

If teachers think life is tough today, they should take a look at the rules issued in 1915 for women teachers at the Tauranga School in New Zealand which a reader has just unearthed: "You will not marry during the term of your contract; you are not to keep company with men; you may not smoke cigarettes; you may not dress in bright colours; you may, under no circumstances, dye your hair; you must wear at least two petticoats; your dresses must not be any shorter than two inches above the ankle..." PHS

# A haven for misunderstanding

Dublin The humiliating debacle that allowed alleged terrorist Evelyn Glenholmes to go free is the latest in a series surrounding the contentious issue of extradition between the Republic and Northern Ireland. Extradition, or rather the lack of it, has bedevilled Anglo-Irish relations since the start of the troubles in 1969 and causes deep resentment among Unionists in the North.

The failure of another extradition attempt has raised further doubts about the political will of the Irish government in dealing with terrorism and has reinforced Unionist suspicions that courts in the Republic are reluctant to send people to Ulster or Britain to stand trial.

Unionists have long demanded evidence that the Republic was not being used as a haven for terrorists, many of them born in Ulster, to plan and launch attacks in the North. Extradition was proof, but it is only a partial answer to terrorist violence. In two recent cases in which extradition men have appeared in court, the problem facing the Ulster authorities was the difficulty in getting strong enough evidence to secure conviction.

Until four years ago the Republic's courts refused to return people wanted in the North for alleged terrorist crimes if they said the act was carried out in pursuit of political ends. This enabled them to walk free.

## Richard Ford reports on the new suspicions over extradition of terrorist suspects from Ireland after the Glenholmes fiasco

Then Garret FitzGerald's coalition government appealed to the Supreme Court against such high court rulings. In 1982 a redefinition of Irish extradition law began. In the case of Dominic McGlinchey it was argued, as before, that the alleged offence in Ulster was political in intention. But the Irish Chief Justice ruled out that argument and laid down a test: such offences had to be committed "in what reasonable civilized people would regard as political activity". The Supreme Court added that present-day terrorist activity was the antithesis of what could reasonably be regarded as political.

A further redefinition occurred in the case of James Shannon. The Supreme Court said: "The IRA has assumed normal political activity in favour of violence and terrorism." In both cases the court ruled that the alleged offences could not be classified as political under the revised criterion. The judgments appeared to indicate that extradition would be granted for practically any bombings or murders carried out by the Provisional IRA.

However, despite this narrowing of the definition of what

constituted a political offence, extradition was to remain an issue of great controversy. McGlinchey, the first terrorist extradited from the South to the North — what's more, on St Patrick's Day 1984 — was found guilty in Belfast of the murder of an elderly postmistress in County Antrim in 1977. The burden of the prosecution case was based on fingerprint evidence; he appealed, and his conviction was quashed in October 1984.

He was re-extradited to the Republic amid much embarrassment in both the North and South and was subsequently jailed for ten years for shooting at the Garda in an attempt to resist arrest.

In December 1985 the second man sent to the North for an alleged terrorist offence was acquitted in Belfast. He had been accused of the murder of Sir Norman Stronge, former Speaker of the Northern Ireland House of Commons, and his son James, at Tynan Abbey, Co Armagh, in 1981. Again the prosecution relied solely on fingerprint evidence so any nationalist suggestion that the Republic's courts should consider whether a *prima facie* case existed against anyone whose extradition was sought.

The same month saw the collapse of perhaps the most important extradition case so far. Brendan Burns, wanted for the murder of five British soldiers in Northern Ireland, walked free from Dublin High Court after his detention was declared illegal.

A day earlier 15 warrants requesting his extradition issued by the RUC had been quashed by Northern Ireland's Lord Chief Justice. He ruled that they had not been made by a police inspector under oath when they were initially issued by a justice of the peace. Earlier warrants in the same case had also been defective.

Similar deficiencies have dogged the Glenholmes case. Politicians in the Republic believe that Scotland Yard's errors have led to the re-emergence of British prejudices in the belief that Dublin is reluctant to deal firmly with terrorism.

Meanwhile the extradition question remains a delicate political issue in the Republic. The coalition government backs the Supreme Court's re-interpretation but the opposition leader, Charles Haughey, dislikes it. He believes that the police and courts in Ulster are discredited.

For Ulster Unionists the embarrassment of the weekend case is a blow to the SDP and the Alliance. He, like others, had no doubt noticed that we originated many of the best ideas of recent times. Thus, to find out what we are talking about behind closed doors today is to discover what the others will purloin tomorrow.

The list of stolen clothes is impressive. The Tories' popular but highly controversial trade union legislation has been promoted under the banner of "giving the unions back to their members", this phrase was a direct lift from the SDP 1982 general election manifesto. Written by Roger Liddle, now the SDP candidate in Fulham, it was not just the slogan but the very concept of controlling trade union extremism through internal democratic processes that was ours to start with.

Similarly Labour, in recent attempts to fudge the commitments to Clause Four socialism, has looked to our proposals for decentralization for inspiration.

The most recent example of daylight robbery is the proposal in last week's Budget for employee share ownership, and particularly the possible use of this innovation to avert inflationary pay settlements. This, as the *Times* Diary pointed out, is taken almost word for word from a recent book by David Steel and has also been extensively discussed in recent SDP publications.

So I, like every other loyal member of the Alliance, has every reason to remain, night and day, about our internal debates: why should we give away any more good ideas? However, going away presents are part of any good birthday party and the SDP, five years old tomorrow, is in celebration and generous mood. So let me discuss an issue which, I believe, is one source of lively debate within the Alliance over the coming months.

This is the issue of productivity in the public services. Can it be, should it be, measured? I have felt the emotional temperature rise

## Malcolm Cross calls for new thinking on help for Britain's inner-city blacks

# When pounds give way to prejudice



Handsworth, September 1985: deprivation cannot be blamed for black resentment and violence — but racial bias can

cancies in skilled work or further training are so much greater.

It may be true that labour mobility is, in general, not as high as some would like — often for very good reasons (house prices, for example) but there is no evidence that ethnic minorities are less inclined than others to seek out opportunities wherever they occur. On the contrary, the recent report of a government-funded team led by Professor John Eggleston confirmed findings by the Policy Studies Institute that West Indians in particular are willing to relocate for training or employment.

In focusing on "training and self-employment opportunities" there is an echo in the current approach of the view that the former is more suitable for West Indians and the latter for Asians. The assumption is that West Indians represent the new Irish

while Asians have all the virtues of the Jews for industry and entrepreneurial endeavour. Recent research in the United States by Dr Robin Ward of Aston University Management Centre should guard us against these stereotypes. West Indians in New York, for example, are described colloquially as "black Jews" while self-employed Asians working in the US are not disproportionately represented.

It is much more likely that migrants and minorities pick up opportunities wherever they find them, so any differences in self-employment depend on what is available locally in terms of start-up capital, trading opportunities and alternative prospects.

The experience of Dr Ivan Henry, who runs the Handsworth Employment Scheme in Birmingham, is that West Indians are at least as interested in self-employment as any other group of

What does Nigel Lawson's call for "popular capitalism" mean for job prospects in inner city areas with high ethnic minority populations? The government says the key is a package recently announced to target existing programmes on specific areas.

The idea is that by using existing resources more imaginatively, workers can be retrained and new business opportunities opened up. The Urban Programme, for example, already spends more than £130 million while the Youth Training Scheme alone provides 21,000 places for ethnic minority youngsters at a cost of at least £50 million. Moreover, the 1976 Race Relations Act has a little-used provision which allows for "positive action" in training, whereby resources can be targeted on ethnic minorities if it can be shown that they are under-represented in the types of jobs for which the training is seen as preparation.

The potential, then, is considerable, but the effort will founder if it is not accompanied by the abandonment of assumptions that have hitherto dogged previous initiatives. The first is perhaps the most tenacious. It is that ethnic minority youngsters in general, and West Indians in particular, are disadvantaged in a way that is analogous to physical and mental disability. Their "special needs" are seen as being best met by support through pre-vocational training which combines a remedial element with very basic work disciplines.

Nothing could be further from the truth. The accumulating research evidence shows that young West Indians and Asians in the inner city entering YTS schemes are likely to have educational qualifications at least as high as those of whites. They are more enthusiastic than others about acquiring a skill, possibly as a result of parental pressure, and more prepared to forgo earnings in the short term for later career prospects. What are wanted therefore are schemes of the highest quality that genuinely provide the basis for skilled work or employment as independent craftsmen.

A second assumption is that the problems of the inner city workers can be solved only in these run-down areas. Ethnic minorities are assumed to be located in the inner city entirely by choice, and to be reluctant to move even short distances. The implication is that as employment declines with the relocation of production to other areas, so the opportunities for minorities are necessarily reduced. But there is no reason why training courses for ethnic minorities should not be run in Winchester, or Cheltenham, or Norwich, where the chances of involving an employer with va-

tion which his tight money policy had all but squeezed out of the system.

Volcker persuaded his colleagues to delay the announcement until after the West German central bank, the Bundesbank, said it would cut its discount rate. Then came the American cut. At first it was said to be a unanimous decision by the Reserve's board; it seemed indeed to have been initiated by Volcker himself.

Later, news of the revolt leaked. Martha Segar, one of the governors who voted for the cut in February, said, "The Federal Reserve is not supposed to be a one-person show. I would hope that is the message."

It seemed that the Volcker era had ended. But the judgment may be premature. He was after all able to convince his colleagues to hush up the unprecedented revolt. He remains in control of the Reserve's Open Market Committee which sets money supply targets, and so may expand or contract economic growth.

Volcker's demise had been previously announced. Three years ago the headlines were, "Will Volcker survive?" He did, despite rumours of antipathy to him and his policies at the heart of the White House. He was appointed to a second four-year term which expires in 1987. Ronald Reagan effectively acknowledged that with-

## Can Mr Reaganomics still hang on?

Washington The authority of Paul Volcker, chairman of the United States Federal Reserve Board, arbiter of currencies, controller of inflation, reckoned by many to be the most powerful figure in international finance, has been undermined.

On Friday Preston Martin, vice-chairman of the Reserve, noisily resigned to stake his claim (they are saying on Wall Street) he succeeded to the chairmanship. His departure follows what can only be called a revolt against Volcker by four new governors of the Reserve, recently appointed by President Reagan. The stakes are high. The battles are over easy money, the tightness of monetary policy, how to keep inflation under control in an election year.

In late February in a four-two vote, with three abstentions, the governors of the Reserve made clear they no longer supported Volcker's overweening position at the central bank. He was forced to lower the discount rate in an attempt to stimulate the sluggish American economy.

Volcker was reported to be stunned. He had agreed reluctantly, at a meeting with Nigel Lawson in January, to lower the rate to 7 per cent if West Germany and Japan reduced their rates first. He did not want the United States to make the first move and risk — he believed — re-igniting the infla-

out this independent, sometimes irascible man, Reaganomics might not have been so attractive.

It was Volcker's first term, to tighten the American economy by squeezing the money supply to the point that the United States, and the world, were plunged into the worst recession since the Great Depression.

Before the 1981-82 recession, US inflation was running at an annual rate of more than 15 per cent. In August 1982, to combat the problems of domestic inflation, a worldwide liquidity crisis broke. Mexico announced that it could not make payments on its \$90 billion foreign debt.

Volcker cobbled together a debt strategy. He convinced banks, governments and the International Monetary Fund to agree to a rescue programme for the beleaguered debtor nations.

In 1982 he had the Federal Reserve change direction and increase the money supply. By luck or judgement it was the right time. The monetary conditions sparked a surge of growth without generating price inflation. The sequence was compared to the boom years of the early 1960s.

Throughout, inflation has remained Volcker's preoccupation. In a recent, and optimistic, economic report to Congress, he

warned that a sharp fall in the value of the dollar could bring inflation back.

The Reagan-appointed "gang of four" — Preston Martin, Martha Segar, Wayne Angell and Manuel Johnson — believe the message has been overdone. By their vote and in speeches, they have let it be known that they favour an increase in the money supply. Their priority, the priority of most incumbent politicians, is to sustain the economic expansion. It has already gone into the economic textbooks as an outstanding phase of economic growth. To keep growth going, they believe the supply of money should be further loosened.

The Reagan group is likely to seek lower interest rates to produce faster growth, at the expense, later on, of accelerated inflation. This is anathema to Volcker, and some think he will resign.

But his craft is not yet exhausted. He is now likely to regroup. His skills were shown in the 1970s with the so-called "Volcker Agreement" which effected a 10 per cent devaluation of the dollar and the temporary flotation of the Japanese yen. He may yet divide and conquer the Reserve's less experienced board.

## Anne Sofer

# Caring about efficiency

"What you should be doing, Anne, is writing more about what is really going on inside the Alliance. The internal arguments are always the most interesting."

I am sure they are. There are plenty of people eager for stories of splits, rows, feuds and punch-ups. Several full-time jobs have been created in both the Labour and Conservative party machines for the express purpose of seeking out such stories. They have not had much joy. Even the chairman of the Conservative Party, with all the resources of *Central Office* at his command, as well as his considerable personal store of vitriol, has not made much headway. Opinion polls show that the electorate judges both Tories and Labour to be far more discredited than the two Alliance parties.

The person who gave me the advice with which I opened this column is not as far as I know, a paid political destabilizer. He made the suggestion as an objective judge of good journalism who took it as a commitment to the SDP and the Alliance. He, like others, had no doubt noticed that we originated many of the best ideas of recent times. Thus, to find out what we are talking about behind closed doors today is to discover what the others will purloin tomorrow.

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less and frivolous. It stays in London all week and flies out to the country early on Friday to beat the crowds. Its call is a rasp of pleasure; if you meet it don't believe a word it says.

A small outbreak of Taylor Woodrow Orchids has been reported from the site of the intended A44(M) Extension. This extremely rare orchid, bright yellow, is known to grow only on the sites of intended motorways. It usually starts breeding after the motorway plans have been drawn up, as if in some mysterious way it knew that the protesters would need it. On the other hand, it may just have been planted overnight by some ecological lobby.

One of the most uncommon of all butterflies has been spotted during these first warm days of spring. It's Hafelmayer's Butterfly and it doesn't belong to anyone in the East End. It was discovered by a German of that name, and what is unusual about it is that it flies dead straight. Most are usual. Unfortunately, that's all it can do: fly straight. It can't turn round or bend or anything, so it just keeps on travelling. It was spotted near Leeds on the 16th, Luton on the 18th and Guildford on the 19th, so anyone sailing the Channel right now, keep a look-out for a butterfly heading south.

I have just had a phone call from a reader who says he thinks he may have spotted Hafelmayer's Parrot and wants to know if it has been taught to say anything. It has been taught to say several phrases from Mr Hafelmayer's daily conversation: the main ones are "All right, already", and "How's business?", "Don't ask!" and "We must meet for lunch!"

Finally, a totally new insect which lives only in menus in nouvelle cuisine restaurants. It's new yet, but in some way able to live off the fat rich prose of a menu-writing. These insects are delicate and tiny, and are absolutely and utterly inedible, if placed in a raspberry and thyme sauce, served with get fennel, a nice plate of egg-well. Good spotting!

## moreover... Miles Kingston

# Rara avis and friends

Hello! (writes Sheepshank, our wandering naturalist). Have you ever noticed that Nature Notes are always about common birds and flowers? Things that we can all see? Well, I thought for a change we'd have a nature column about the very rare stuff that nobody mentions until it's threatened with extinction, and not always then.

Pride of place this March must go to Halley's Osprey, which comes back only every 76 years. A pair are nesting somewhere in Scotland this year, though of course we can't tell you where, otherwise you'd all want to go and have a look and frighten the things off, wouldn't you?

Halley's Osprey is a large bird with beautiful brown speckles — no, hang on, that's the egg. You'll have to excuse me here, because of course I've never seen the bird and I'm working from a reference book. The Osprey itself is a large black and white bird, unless of course it's a black and white photograph of a coloured bird. You have to remember that the last photo of the bird was taken 76 years ago, when, colour, photography was in its infancy, but it's a pretty fierce-looking bird, so if you do come across it, don't have a go — send for the police.

Another piece of exciting news is that Hafelmayer's Parrot has been spotted somewhere in East Anglia. You can't actually look up Hafelmayer's Parrot in a bird reference book, because there is actually no bird of that name — Hafelmayer is the name of the owner, and he is a well-known member of the Jewish community in East London to whom I owe a few favours. Apparently, according to sightings, the parrot is fine, but Mr Hafelmayer is pining away without him, so I would welcome further reports as soon as possible.

We've also heard that the Bachelor Bird has been spotted in the Cotswolds. Even rarer than Halley's Osprey because, at least you get a pair of ospreys whereas the Bachelor Bird moves singly. It does not even mate with its own kind, preferring to take an innocent courtesan out for the evening, then leaving it to have the eggs by itself in a single-parent nest situation. The Bachelor Bird is heart-

Bailey Morris



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## DEATH WARRANTS

Saturday's farce in the courts and streets of Dublin was a sharp and frightening illustration of the problems faced by civilized societies, based on the rule of law, in bringing terrorism to book. Such societies can accept the existence of political parties which — like Sinn Fein — come as close as a windy piece of rhetoric to endorsing murder and bombs. Such societies have no alternative to the rule of law, even when that means the rule of cramped and precise legal rules.

Proper procedure may sometimes, like Saturday, have its price. The smirk, the ugly grin, on the face of Evelyn Glenholmes' lawyers; the looks of helplessness on the faces of the Irish policemen, desperate in their efforts to bring an accused person to justice, were what society must sometimes live with, a cost to be borne for the freedom that defines its civility.

Saturday will bring recrimination. It will bring mirth from the IRA. It will be seized on by Ulster Unionists who do not want to believe that the Republic is, like the United Kingdom, a pluralist

society based on laws. It ought to bring, and urgently, reviews of procedure in London.

It is difficult to imagine the account of events that must be given to Parliament this week that can omit a promise by ministers to discipline anyone who performed the apparently so slipshod work on so weighty a document as the warrant for Glenholmes. No sentimental code of Whitehall tolerance should protect the official, officials, or police officers who might be responsible. The reply to every exculpation, every "form of words" is short. That warrant accuses Glenholmes of bloody murder on the streets of the capital.

The inquest has to range widely. To the Foreign Office, for example. Why has British legal representation in Dublin been so lacking? Why, when the British Government can muster teams of silks to represent it in big cases in Strasbourg has legal nous apparently been missing in the judicially simple (but politically so sensitive) case of extradition from the Republic.

Every back-street Dublin lawyer knew that the process of

Glenholmes' appeal up through the Irish judicial system was to have been a further test of the Supreme Court's all too recent dictum forbidding terrorists from claiming "political" defence. Glenholmes' lawyers would have claimed that the alleged offence of murdering a British soldier fell inside the Irish courts' criterion of "reasonable" political activity. That test is for the time being lost.

But there is an opportunity from Saturday, too. No government enjoys the service of perfect servants. Neither British nor Irish politicians can guarantee the adherence of judges to their political priorities; that is the cost and the beauty of judicial independence. There is, in short, common cause to be made.

For Mrs Thatcher it is a damage limitation exercise. When she turns to Ulster the point is simple. This incident, so unnecessary, says nothing about the sincerity of the Irish government, the effectiveness of cross-border liaison, or the good faith of Dr FitzGerald and the Irish police.

## A TALE OF TWO CITIES (AND A ROCK)

Spain's foreign minister Señor Francisco Fernandez Ordonez has complained that Gibraltar is the last remaining colony in Europe. As such, he says, the promontory is a "morally intolerable" anachronism.

The "colonialist" taunt is, often a convenient one. The Spanish foreign minister is not the first to use it in generalised abuse and he will not be the last. Nonetheless, coming from the representative of a country with the last remaining European colonies in Africa, it is a little rich.

Those colonies are the city enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla, surrounded by Morocco on the North African coast. Calling them colonies is likely to provoke the red-blooded Spaniards to protest. They are, Spaniards insist, an integral part of mainland Spain — and have been since before Morocco existed.

On the other hand they are claimed by King Hassan of Morocco. Some 19,000 Spanish troops are garrisoned in each to protect them from his clutches. The parallel between their situation and that of Gibraltar on the far side of the straits (Ceuta is almost exactly opposite) is irresistible — and frequently drawn, not least by the government in Rabat. Hassan has made it perfectly clear that if and when the day should come for the Spanish flag to flutter over Gibraltar, he expects to start hoisting his own over Ceuta and Melilla.

To describe Gibraltar in the terms used by Señor Fernandez Ordonez is anyway to state something of a half-truth. A colony it may be, but the passions surrounding it are not those normally thought of as colonial. Its inhabitants are hardly an oppressed people whose path to independence — or "return" to Spain — is blocked by the government in Britain. The reason why the Rock remains British is that its people want it so. Their wishes are clear. Under the 1969 Gibraltar constitution the United Kingdom undertook to respect them. The result is that the sovereignty of Gibraltar, ceded to Britain under the Treaty of Utrecht more than 270 years ago, remains an issue between London and Madrid.

That the arguments became so heated during the 1970s was the fault of General Franco. He closed the frontier between Spain and Gibraltar in 1969, but far from making the colony fall like "ripe fruit" into his lap (as he predicted), the blockade hardened the attitudes of those who lived there and made them less inclined than ever to change landlords. That the issue has since cooled is a tribute to the good sense of Franco's successors who have reopened the frontier and begun the process of normalising cross-border relations.

Earlier this month officials from Britain and Spain met for one of their periodic sessions

at La Linea, then crossed for the first time into Gibraltar to discuss *in situ* cooperation over use of Gibraltar's airport. Spain's refusal to grant overflying rights for British military aircraft and the status of Spanish citizens using the airport before crossing into Spain are two issues still to be resolved.

Both Spain's entry into the European Community at the start of the year and the recent referendum which so clearly confirmed the country's membership of Nato have helped to erode differences. Gradually, over a period of time, the question of whose flag flies above the Rock should become less relevant. The concern of the Gibraltarians should become less acute. For the time being however sovereignty cannot enter the arena of discussions. Neither the option of ceding the Rock's sovereignty then leasing it back nor the two-flag, so-called "Andorra" solution, represents an acceptable course for as long as the people of Gibraltar say "no."

This might seem unreasonable in Madrid. But to pretend that the status of Gibraltar can be otherwise is to deny reality. If Spain wants to realise its long-term objective it will have to win the confidence of the Gibraltar people — a process which will take patience and time. It will not be helped by words like those of Señor Ordonez.

## FOR THE LISTENERS IN THE EAST

Forty years ago today the BBC began broadcasting to the Soviet Union in Russian. Those first broadcasts met a need for information — truthful, balanced, sometimes uncomfortable information — with which the Soviet authorities did not see fit to trust their people. The Soviet system is, essentially, unchanged. And that is the reason the Russian Service of the BBC is as necessary as it was in 1946.

Yet the BBC's broadcasts in Russian have not survived without a struggle. The Russian Service has had to compete for support against the other language services of the BBC. That has been healthy competition. But the External Services as a whole have also had to take their chances against the internal spending priorities of the Foreign Office.

When cost cutting has been ordered in the Foreign Office, the grant-in-aid which pays for Bush House has appeared all too often at the top of the list. It is hard to escape the impression that Whitehall regards a second consulate here, retention of a governor's house there, as more palpable ex-

pressions of British influence abroad than broadcasts from the BBC.

But it is not only financial difficulties that have dogged the BBC's broadcasting in Russian since the beginning. The Russian Service has also had to contend with the implacable hostility of the Soviet authorities towards those who broadcast in a language its people understand.

The Soviet Union does not provide facilities to visiting journalists to cover any but official events. Whole areas of Soviet life are effectively out of bounds. Secondhand reports cannot be checked and the accuracy of information obtained unofficially has to be assessed according to experience, precedent and instinct. In such circumstances it is to the BBC's credit that its reputation for news-gathering and analysis remains so high.

The Soviet authorities show the same hostility to those of its citizens who wish to listen to foreign broadcasts. In many Soviet cities it is virtually impossible to listen regularly to the BBC's broadcasts be-

cause they are jammed; deliberately, expensively and in contravention of international agreement.

The level of jamming imposed by the Soviet authorities is a compliment. It is also a violation of individual liberties and should be recognized as such more than it has been. The BBC's reluctance to have the government protest on its behalf — lest it be seen as the creature of the state — is understandable, but over-idealistic. Unless protests are voiced, and loudly, in the course of Anglo-Soviet diplomacy and not just at international broadcasting forums, the jamming will go on.

From time to time an insidious argument is heard in Britain. Jamming so reduces the impact of broadcasting to the Soviet Union that the money would be better spent on other things. To accept this would be to capitulate to Soviet pressure. It would be to fail the many Russians who try, despite the risk, to acquire that most dangerous political commodity in a totalitarian state, information.

## Weakness at A level

From Miss Anne Dreydel  
Sir, So long as we continue the A-Sir, so long as we continue the A-Sir system, with its concentration on three subjects in the final school years, in contrast to every other nation, science pupils will learn no English, arts pupils no mathematics or science after the age of 16, and only a minute proportion will learn a foreign language or history, no wonder maths teaching at primary school is patchy and generations of students declare "I'm like my family — no good at languages". Educationists like the idea of "breadth" in principle but are nervous of losing "depth", and university dons assume — quite

mistakenly — that candidates are stronger in their entry subjects for having given so much time to them; hence, they argue, our three-year university courses compared with four or more years in other countries. (There are quite other reasons for our shorter university courses.)

For seven years I watched year groups of 90 students taking either A-levels in three subjects or the International Baccalaureate with its six subjects — three at higher and three at subsidiary level, plus theory of knowledge and an extended essay.

As we expected, the IB students had "breadth" but, significantly, they also had "depth", being at least as strong in their higher

levels as the A-level groups in the same subjects.

They have likewise done as well — or better — at university later. This in fact accords with most people's experience. We are not necessarily best at the things we spend most time on. Learning to work quickly is surely a valuable skill in itself, whether preparing the dinner or achieving fluency in a language.

So a broader based school-leaving examination demands — and gets — more from the candidates, along with the satisfaction that comes from working most effectively.

ANNE DREYDEL,  
11 Moreton Road,  
Oxford.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Reflections on the Budget

From Mr J. F. Garner

Sir, In his Budget speech the Chancellor referred to the report of the House of Lords Committee on Overseas Trade as predicting that "as the oil revenues diminish the country will experience adverse effects which will worsen with time." He continued: "If we can survive unscathed the loss of half four North Sea oil revenues in less than 25 weeks, then the prospective loss of the other half over the remainder of the next 25 years should not cause us undue concern."

The purpose of this argument was then to deny that the long-term decline in oil production from now on would have an adverse effect on the UK economy by means of a comparison with the halving of the price of oil in recent months.

In fact the recent fall in oil prices in no way negates the Committee's hostile conclusion about the validity of the Chancellor's arguments.

At the moment we are a small net exporter of oil in relation to gross domestic product. Most of the effects of a price change in oil must therefore be considered as operating within our economy.

Businesses benefit from lower costs and the general expansion in world demand but the Government loses some tax revenues. There is likely to be a redistribution of profits from oil companies to manufacturing industry.

The Chancellor is thus correct in stating that the present price fall is likely to have a small effect, except for external receipts, on the economy. His argument is utterly false, however, when applied to a future reduction in the volume of North Sea oil produced. When this occurs and we become again a large importer of oil we will need a strong manufacturing trade surplus to pay for it.

It is precisely the lack of such a surplus to which the House of Lords Committee referred. The Chancellor's argument does not impinge upon this problem at all and is a weak attempt at subterfuge.

Yours faithfully,  
J.F. GARNER,  
Corpus Christi College,  
Oxford,  
March 19.

From Mr S. E. Scammell

Sir, It is now seven years since a Conservative Chancellor expressed a strong view on the iniquity of a capital levy (at 30 per cent) on gains that were non-existent in real terms being merely a reflection of inflation.

That the inflation had been deliberately launched by a Conservative Government in the so-called "dash for growth" and then

ran out of control, rendered such a levy even more objectionable, but the Chancellor did not need to refer to that; he condemned it quite rightly on the general principle. It can, therefore, only be a matter for disgust that yet another Budget has failed to remedy the position.

Briefly, property or other investments, that have done so more than maintain their real value in line with the price index, if acquired since March, 1982, suffer no sale tax. If already held at April 5, 1985 they suffer on sale tax at 30 per cent in respect of the inflation from 1965 to 1982, which as a matter of arithmetic will take almost exactly 20 per cent of the sale-price. If acquired between 1965 and 1982 they suffer tax proportionately.

If a Conservative Government maintains unamended a capital confisation of such dimensions, never before seen in any save communist countries, there will be little criticism that the party can offer when dealing with anti-capital measures proposed by the Labour Party.

The amendment could be easily made, either by substituting "1965 or later date of acquisition" for "1982" in the 1982 Act (a more rough and ready method) by exempting all sales under compulsory purchase and all sales of assets that had been held for 10 (or 12 or 20) years.

There would be little loss of revenue, since except in case of an enforced sale the effect of the tax is to freeze assets until death, when they can be sold without this liability.

Yours faithfully,  
S.E. SCAMMELL,  
Steeple Close,  
East Knoyle,  
Salisbury,  
Wiltshire,  
March 20.

From Dr Sebastian Kraemer

Sir, A return to full wage and salary employment is a mirage fostered by post-war growth, and while the Conservative Government has done better than its rivals to bring this home no other political party is going to reverse the post-industrial trend significantly.

But while there are so many out of work it is obscene to reduce tax for those with income instead of increasing benefits. It may seem a futile gesture but I wonder how many people would be prepared to take advantage of another of Mr Lawson's innovations and donate 1 per cent of their taxable income to charity.

Yours faithfully,  
SEBASTIAN KRAEMER,  
59 Brixton Water Lane, SW2,  
March 18.

### Prescription charges

From the Director of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry

Sir, Your correspondent, John Weatherill (March 14), noted reports that the recent 20p increase in prescription charges (which is equivalent to about 5 per cent in "real", retail price index-adjusted, terms) is exactly in line with the rising costs of medicines.

He then goes on to express his concern, based on this information, that medicines must be taken a rising share of the NHS's limited resources and that consequently other areas of care must be suffering cuts.

In fact, for this year (1985-86) the available data indicate that NHS medicine costs, as expressed in manufacturers' returns, will

have fallen by 1-2 per cent in "real" terms as compared with 1984-85. This means that NHS medicine costs have declined relative to those of other types of NHS activity.

Your readers should, however, note that in "real" terms NHS prescription charges have increased by over 500 per cent since the start of 1979. This oustings the rise in overall NHS medicine spending recorded between the early 1950s and the present day, during which period most of the current life saving and enhancing pharmaceuticals have been introduced.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN GRIFFIN, Director,  
The Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry,  
12 Whitehall, SW1,  
March 17.

### Money for farmers

From Mr A. Harrison

Sir, Your leading article (March 11) calling for much more basic thinking on Europe's farm surplus strikes right at the heart of the matter: "Grain support levels have been reduced, but with technical advance, the yield still increases."

This "technical advance" has been a doubling of nitrate fertilizer applications within the last 10 years. Because nitrate earns a financial return of 400 per cent to 1,000 per cent, depending on the crop, farmers have responded to static or falling farm prices by using more of it, until some 40 per cent of crop and grassland production in the UK alone is now directly attributable to fertilizer usage.

Europe's farm politicians are plainly mistaken in assuming that farm price levels are the chief cause of surplus production. Our Minister of Agriculture is now looking at methods of "setting aside" God's green acres, presumably so that yet more of our food production can be based on nitrate — a pollutant derived from our dwindling reserves of North Sea gas.

It would surely be more farsighted to place severe EEC restrictions on the use of nitrates, with a compensatory farm price adjustment, perhaps to real 1980 levels?

Yours faithfully,  
A. HARRISON,  
Morrisbank,  
Newburn,  
Northumberland,  
March 11.

### The 'workers'

From Dr Robert J. Doig

Sir, I was most interested by Mr Toomey's letter (March 11), on the unfortunate divisive term "managers and workers."

For long I have thought one secret of German economic success is that they don't talk of employers and employees (ooe employs a shoveller).

They have *Arbeitgeber* and *Arbeitnehmer* — work giver and work acceptor. If only English had suitable words.

Yours faithfully,  
ROBERT J. DOIG,  
9 Court Lane,  
Dulwich, SE21,  
March 11.

### Diaries at odds

From the Head of the London Office of the European Parliament

Sir, For the Diary Publishers' Association to claim (March 15) that confusion over the start of British Summer Time is variously the fault of the Home Office, the Government and EEC harmonisation is simply an attempt to confound their own confusion. To add that there is "no harmonisation anyway" is simply untrue.

The muddle into which British diary publishers have got themselves is even less understandable when one recalls that since 1981 the British Government (with the

consent of Westminster) has agreed with all other Community governments on the starting date of Summer Time.

Equally, it has been made clear by the British Government that there has been no agreement with our European partners on when to put the clocks back. So that this year summer time will end in the UK and Ireland on Sunday, October 26 and in the other 10 Community countries on Sunday, September 28.

Yours faithfully,  
ROGER BROAD,  
Head of London Office,  
European Parliament,  
2 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1,  
March 17.

### Anglican record on church care

From the Chairman of the Redundant Churches Committee

Sir, The facts do not support Mr Freeman's attack (March 15) upon the Church of England's record of care for its churches.

The heritage is, indeed, exceptional — 17,000 church buildings, of which no less than 11,900 are listed — but so is the record of care. The Church of England finds, mainly through the giving of its congregations, over £50 million each year for the upkeep and maintenance of its buildings.

The Church has had a system of statutory control over demolitions since 1252, i.e., 700 years earlier than the introduction of town and country planning — and it has had a separate statutory system for the regular inspection of churches since 1604.

Today it has, in the pastoral measure, a carefully worked out and effective, statutory regime for the care and control of churches which are no longer needed for worship. It is only when a demolition is carried out under the authority of a scheme made under that measure that Parliament has absolved the Church from the requirement to seek listed building consent.

The result of these arrangements — which have been reviewed and approved by Parliament three times in the last 15 years — is, as the independent English Heritage Monitor records, that a listed Church of England church has a chance of avoiding demolition three times better than a listed secular building.

The future of 1,053 redundant churches (not all of them listed) has been settled since 1969 when the measure took effect. Three quarters are still standing. Over half of them have been found new uses, often for the benefit of the wider community — as indeed in the case of the three specific examples which Mr Freeman commends.

Two hundred have been placed in the care of the Redundant Churches Fund, jointly financed by Church and State. Two hundred and sixty-six which did not merit preservation by the fund have, it is true, been demolished. But only because no alternative use could be found and after statutory consultation with the local planning authority, amongst others.

Sixty-two of the 266 were listed, but no listed church has been demolished against the advice of the Advisory Board for Redundant Churches, an independent statutory expert body appointed by the archbishops after consultation with the Prime Minister, comprising people of national distinction in the field of conservation.

However, no system is perfect and that is why the Department of the Environment and ourselves are looking at ways in which the non-statutory public inquiries can be improved to become an even more effective forum for weighing all points of view in particularly difficult cases.

Yours faithfully,  
SANDFORD, Chairman,  
Redundant Churches Committee,  
1 Millbank, SW1,  
March 21.

### Accused of rape

From Mr Philip Mickelborough

Sir, Rape is a terrible crime; there is another, however, which must be even worse. That is the gaoling, perhaps for life, of an innocent man for a rape which might not even have occurred.

The effect of merely a false accusation of rape on a man and his family, whether the accusation is made for revenge, money or attention, would be devastating even if he is not convicted, as it is rarely possible for a man so accused to prove his innocence even if there is no evidence on which he could be found guilty. The publication of the name of a man wrongly accused, whether mistakenly or maliciously, would itself be a great and irreversible injustice.

Perhaps those clamouring for the publication of defendants' names and anonymity for the victims could remember that in some cases the victim and the defendant are one and the same person.

Yours faithfully,  
PHILIP MICKELBOROUGH,  
39 Kingsbury Street,  
Marlborough,  
Wiltshire,  
March 14.

### Guessing game

From Mr Philip McLaughlin

Sir, Mr Philip Pettifor (March 13) appears to have misinterpreted the relevance of his son describing multiple choice examination papers as "multiple guess".

While he amusingly enquires whether "the pin is mightier than the pen", it is nevertheless a fact that it is too easy to learn data but be unable to recall it due to inhibitory factors such as stress or nerves. Recognition prompts the mind into retrieval of the stored knowledge.

That his son terms such a process "multiple guess" is evidence of a *crûe de coeur* to the effect that he is lacking in knowledge by a simple use of logic. There is still time to help, Mr Pettifor!

Yours faithfully,  
PHILIP McLAUGHLIN,  
468 Tolkens Road,  
Glasgow,  
March 13.

## ON THIS DAY

MARCH 24 1934

Some talk of Arkie, Red Rum and other steplechasers but to many horse lovers there is one that can compare to Golden Miller, winner of the Grand National (carrying 12st 2lbs) in 1954 and the Cheltenham Cup in 1922, 33, 34, 35, 36. He was sold as a yearling in Dublin for 105 guineas and was bought by Miss Dorothy Paget for £5,000. He won 29 races, in all worth £15,000, his last race being in 1939, finally being put down in 1957 at the age of 30.

## THE GRAND NATIONAL VICTORY OF GOLDEN MILLER

FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT

Miss Dorothy Paget won the Grand National at Aintree yesterday with her exceptionally good-looking horse Golden Miller, a seven-year-old gelding by Goldcourt out of Miller's Pride, trained by Basil Brace and ridden by G. Wilson. Golden Miller, who started at 8 to 1 against, won by five lengths from Delaneige, who in turn was five lengths in front of Thousand II.

The conditions for the race were ideal, for the going was as good as going can be, and the light was so clear that the colours, even through ordinary glasses, could be seen with ease even at the far end of the course. It seemed to be generally agreed that the quality of the field was rather below that of any good year, but at the same time there was in the field more than one very good-looking horse. Golden Miller is a handsome steplechaser, but I must admit that I thought before the race that he would not stay the distance over which the race was run or jump the country.

Almost as soon as the field were lined up they were sent off on their long journey. Unfortunately Trocadero, a last considerable ground, Southern Harp, Southern Hus, Forbra, Delaneige, and Greagach going to the first fence in front. At once there was a tragedy, for no fewer than five of the starters came down... By the time that the Canal Turn was reached there was still a great number of horses standing, with Southern Hus in front. By the time that the water-jump was reached more than 20 of the 30 starters were still on their feet. I have never seen so many horses in this race approach this jump so close together.

DELANEIGE IN THE LEAD

Just before the Arm Chair Fence Cantillus II had fallo and Delaneige just led Forbra and Greagach over the water-jump. So the field, with considerably more than half standing, went out into the country for the second time. One by one the field now began to be reduced either by falls or by the horses falling back beaten. Greagach began to lose ground and went away, and by the time that the Canal Turn was reached for the second time Forbra, Golden Miller, who had always been going really well, jumping with ease and galloping without effort, and Delaneige had drawn away from the field. Really True was fourth. By the time that Valentine's was reached Really True had drawn up, and was within challenging distance of the three leaders. Really Cash was also well placed, while Thousand II, ridden for speed, there being doubt as to whether he was being brought to Drimmore, would stay the distance — was closing with the leaders.

When the racecourse was reached Thousand II was with the other three and oo oo on the Stands could say which of the four would win. Personally I thought that the winner would be Thousand II, who is very fast, and had been ridden as perfectly as any horse can be ridden by Speck. Even this great rider has never ridden a better race. Still, like all long-distance runners, even he could not come without the horse, and approaching the penultimate fence, Thousand II was in trouble, as was Forbra. The race was then between Golden Miller and Delaneige, and when Golden Miller hit the top of this fence hard it seemed certain to me that Delaneige, who had never been out of the first three, would win. It is very rare for a horse to hit a fence like this, so late in a race and still stand, let alone have anything left, but Golden Miller did not fall, and ran on as if nothing had happened. Delaneige approached the last fence with a slight lead, but before he was over it Golden Miller had passed him, landed first on the Flat, and drew away to win by five lengths... Miss Paget, who had her horse on a late start and had been riding on a slightly shaky horse, would stay the distance — was closing with the leaders.

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COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

March 22: Dr John Clayton had the honour of being received by The Queen at Windsor Castle when Her Majesty invested him with the Insignia of a Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

March 23: Miss Jane Langton had the honour of being received by the Queen at Windsor Castle and took leave upon her retirement from service in the Royal Household as Registrar of the Royal Archives, when Her Majesty invested her with the Insignia of a Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr C.J.P. Lawson and Lady Caroline Lowther The engagement is announced between Charles, only son of Colonel Sir John Lawson, Bt, and the late Lady Lawson, of Solihull, Warwickshire, and Caroline, daughter of the Earl of Londale, of Ashham Hall, Penrith, Cumberland, and the Hon Mrs Jennifer Sullivan, of Timberland, Lincoln.

Clifford Longley Churches as sacred symbols in the secular desert

Most of the events in the Bible, in both the Old and New Testaments, happen out of doors. The Palm Sunday stories told this week, and virtually any other passages at which the Bible might randomly fall open, are descriptions of open air events.

surplus buildings has become acute. It has passed the point of declaring redundant those buildings which were obviously redundant, and is now faced with the difficult cases, just as inner city housing clearance has removed the obvious slums and has to decide what to do with buildings with some merits and some prospects of useful rehabilitation.

That the church as an institution has a list of things it would like to do but cannot without an injection of capital from the sale of under-used and expensively maintained buildings.

OBITUARY MR C. M. JONES Influential tennis player, coach and analyst

Mr C. M. "Jimmy" Jones, who died on March 22 at the age of 73, was an influential figure in the world of tennis who made his mark as a player, coach, psychologist, technologist, journalist and as the author of more than 30 books.

Return of Eros



A workman putting the final touches to the restored statue of Eros in Piccadilly Circus before it is unveiled today by Mr Ken Livingstone, Leader of the Greater London Council (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

Dinners

Order of St John The Council of the Order of St John in Greater Manchester gave a dinner on Saturday to St John House, Calverfield, to mark the 40th birthday of Lieutenant-Colonel H.E. Hole, honorary affairs officer.

Royal Society

The following 40 new Fellows of the Royal Society, have been elected: Professor R. M. Anderson, professor of parasitology, Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine, London.

MISS TOBY ROBINS

Toby Robins, the actress, who died in hospital in London on March 21, aged 55, was a handsome, dark haired, and invariably elegant Canadian.

Parliament this week

Today (23.00), Conclusion of Budget Statement (23.30), as Bill, third reading (23.45), and debate on the Budget (23.50).

Service dinners

2nd Regiment Royal Artillery Lieutenant-Colonel D.M.P. Lowe, Commanding Officer, presided at a reunion dinner of the 2nd Regiment on Saturday at the RA Mess, Woolwich.

Memorial service

The Right Rev Victor Pike A service of thanksgiving for the service of the Right Rev Victor Pike was held on Saturday in Salisbury Cathedral.

GLUBB PASHA

Somerset de Chair writes: In your otherwise admirable obituary of Glubb Pasha, you dismiss in two lines the only two campaigns in the Second World War in which Glubb and the Arab Legion participated, yet his contribution to the capture of Baghdad in 1941 and the subsequent capture of the desert fortress of Palmira in Syria was decisive.

Birthdays today

Air Chief Marshal Sir John Davis, 75; Miss Jane Drew, 72; Sir John Kendrick, 69; Miss Sonia Lammiman, 50; Sir Peter Meinertzhagen, 66; Sir Noel Murrice, 76; the Earl of Selborne, 46; Professor Dorothy Everist, 44; Mr Tommy Trinder, 77; Professor H.B. Whittington, 70.

Torquay bridge

The annual Devon and Cornwall bridge contest was held at Torquay over the weekend. Results: Mixed pairs: 1 Mrs P. Graham, 2 Mrs J. O'Brien, 3 Mrs G. Smith, 4 Mrs J. Jones.

Births, Deaths and In Memoriam

GABELL - On 14th March 1986 at Royal Brompton Hospital, Acton, W. Edward and Annie, a son, James William.

Science report

Stripping off ears of corn to cut costs By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent The advent of the combine harvester is generally held to have effected one of the greatest revolutions in the history of farming.

MIR MORLEY PENISTAN

J.E.G. writes: With Morley Penistan's death forestry in Britain is deprived of one of its leading figures who took a leading part in developments involving natural regeneration and broadleaved woodland.

MARRIAGES, DEATHS AND IN MEMORIAM. 24 is a late + 15% VAT. 2 lined. Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be sent to THE TIMES, PO Box 484, Victoria Street, London SW1H 9ET.

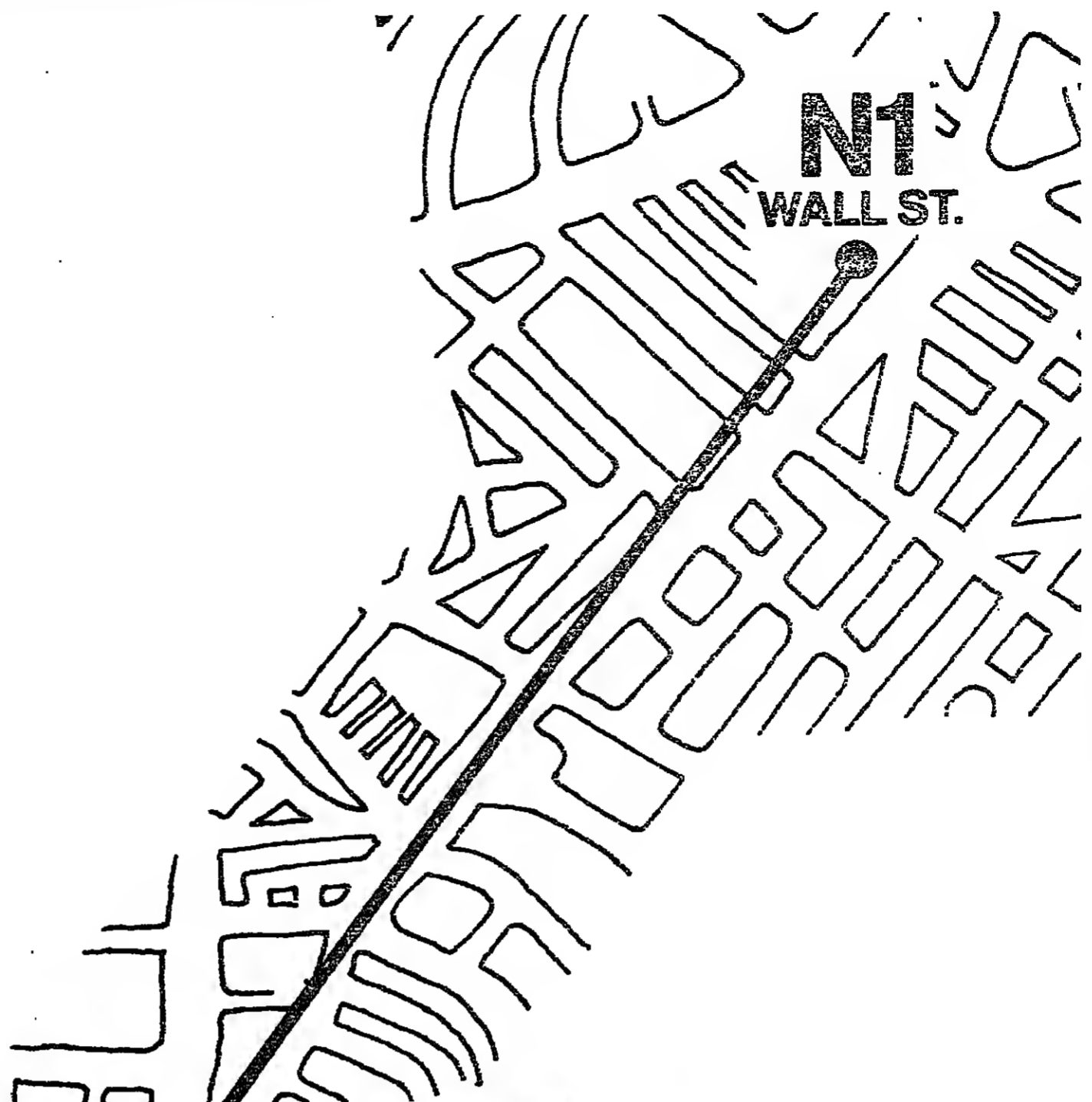
DEATHS. BIRBY - On March 22nd, peacefully at Westminster Private Nursing Home near Chichester, West Sussex, Douglas Edgar aged 92, charter town clerk and freeman of regent.

BIRTHS. BIRBY - On 18th March 1986 at Edmon, to Heather Jeanne and David, a son, Jonathan David.

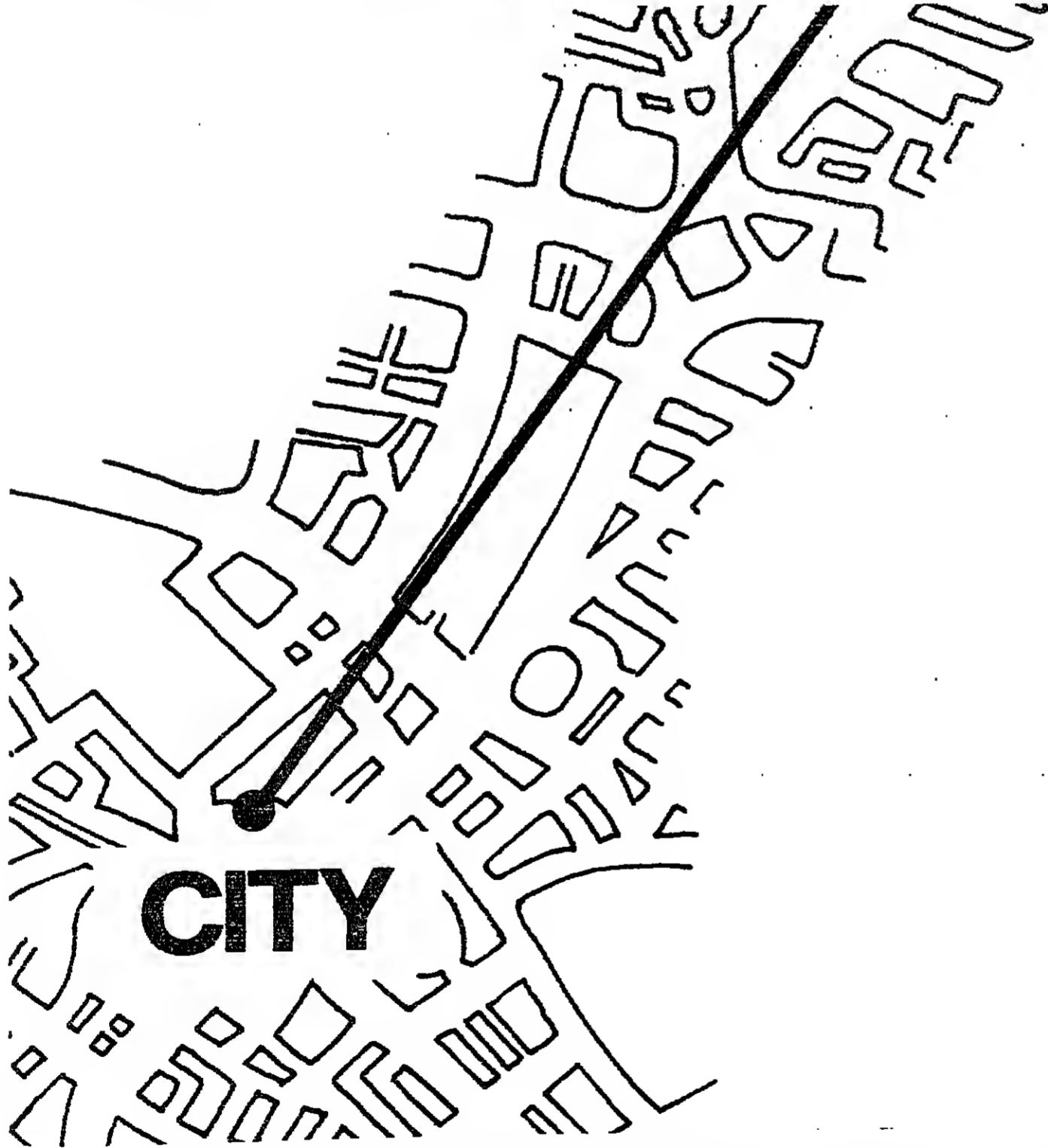
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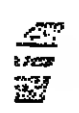
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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

US NOTEBOOK

The case against Volcker

From Maxwell Newton New York

The resignation of Mr Preston Martin as vice-chairman of the Federal Reserve Board removes from that institution the leading critic of Mr Paul Volcker, its chairman...

Bank of England poised to sell JMB next month

By Cliff Feltham

The Bank of England hopes to sell Johnson Matthey Bankers, the international bank and bullion dealer it saved from collapse, within the next month...

Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, Governor of the Bank of England, indicated over the weekend that JMB could be in fresh hands very soon...

A spokesman for the Bank said: "It was never our intention to retain ownership and we said we would find likely buyers as soon as various problems had been sorted out..."

Johnson Matthey Bankers was rescued with debts of more than £250 million in 1984 and has been at the centre of one of the biggest financial and political storms in the City for years...

Young financial experts should enjoy their six-figure rewards while they can, Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, Governor of the Bank of England, said at the weekend...

The Bank will be hoping it can recover from the sale almost all of the £150 million put up to rescue Johnson Matthey as part of a package arranged with other City banks...

At that time the Bank of England said the results marked a turning point in JMB's affairs and losses this year would be considerably reduced...

Rich rewards defended

Stockbroking firms have been offering staff salaries of £50,000 or more plus huge "golden hellos" to build up their teams for the Big Bang in the autumn...

"In addition", Mr Leigh-Pemberton said, "there is a shortness of career which is comparable with pop singers and athletes. Indeed, this trend may not be sustained: some salaries may come down and some of these high-fliers may even be redundant..."

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

How Lawson played the numbers game

There is nothing like a busy Budget to distract us from the fundamentals. But Mr Lawson's obligatory Red Book acts like a black coffee after the Budget fizz...

cent in volume terms, this year. While the Treasury has been too optimistic about exports before, there is a comforting margin for error in the trade balance in the fact that it has also nearly doubled its forecast for imports.

That is why its growth figure has not gone up, even though the Chancellor is now counting on a 5 per cent increase in the real volume of fixed investment this year. But wait a moment: he was counting on nearly as large an increase last year, and was disappointed. Only last November, with one month to go to the end of 1985, the Treasury's estimate was for a 4 per cent rise in fixed investment. The latest guess is that investment rose a mere 1 per cent. In the second half of the year, it actually fell.

Capital allowances

A seesaw pattern in investment was expected, following the changes in capital allowances that have encouraged business to cram investment decisions into the final months of each financial year...

Again this year, consumers' extra spending may make up for business caution. But Mr Lawson is sticking his neck out with an investment forecast way above the indications in the Department of Trade and Industry's survey of intentions...

The simplest signs of the times are often the most revealing. In the Red Book, the passage on financial conditions used to begin with a dissertation on the monetary aggregates...

In a couple of weeks we are promised further, and better particulars, as defence counsel would say, of Mr Lawson's revised monetary strategy. One wonders why he bothers. A Chancellor who can substitute an 11-15 per cent target for sterling M3 for one of 4-8 per cent without undermining his brand-new 3.5 per cent inflation target can tell the City anything.

Perhaps this reflects his present tactical advantage, having succeeded in reversing the latest rise in interest rates without being forced into a second increase. Or perhaps it is simply that we all now understand the dominance of the exchange rate in his thinking...

Chancellors to tell the whole truth.

Sarah Hogg Economics Editor

Rolls-Royce sale 'in motion'

By Our City Staff

Rolls-Royce, the aero engine company which was rescued by the Heath Government in 1971, could be back in private hands by September. The company confirmed yesterday that all the preliminary stages leading to an autumn flotation were complete...

"We have no indication of an exact date for the privatisation but everything is in motion", said a spokesman.

The Government said last November that Rolls-Royce would be sold before the next general election but the company yesterday dismissed suggestions that it was now able to pencil in an autumn flotation because of the setback in British Airways' plans for a stock market debut.

"It would be wrong to assume that our timetable has been affected by British



Sir Francis Tombs, managing the company image

airways' difficulties. We are proceeding independently."

Rolls-Royce has the more immediate problem of pleasing the market with its 1985 profit figures, expected next month. The chairman, Sir Francis Tombs, has indicated a substantial increase on the net total of £20 million last year...

Controls for BES misfire

By Lawrence Laver

Budget proposals aimed at curbing the proliferation of heavily asset-backed ventures seeking finance under the Business Expansion Scheme have allowed BES sponsors to increase investment...

Johnsoo Fry, the licensed dealer and specialist at producing asset-backed companies, has been given the go-ahead by the Inland Revenue to invest £50,000 in each of its sponsored companies...

The Budget proposals stipulated that for a company to qualify for BES status it must not hold more than half of its assets in land or buildings...

It appears, however, that the £50,000 rule applies to the first £50,000 of a company's share capital which is issued after March 18 this year...

The Revenue has allowed us to issue a further 50,000 shares to any of our issues, even those that have already closed for subscriptions...

Mr Charles Fry of Johnsoo Fry said on Friday: "I have to be fair to existing shareholders so I will probably only use up £300,000 by putting an extra £50,000 in six of my companies."

Dutch to cut stake in KLM

The Hague (Reuter) - The Dutch government will lose its majority stake in the national airline KLM this week...

The move, which comes as Britain hesitates over privatising British Airways, reflects KLM's desire for growth rather than a government policy of selling off business assets.

The airline needs money to renew its 60-plane fleet and add new capacity to keep pace with a growing market.

Orders have already been placed for 21 new planes and the share issue on the Amsterdam and New York markets is to be based on Wednesday's New York closing price...

After Wednesday, the sale of 15 million shares, of which three million were previously owned by the state, will begin and press estimates say the sale could raise \$300 million (£200 million).

Opec split as oil price crisis talks continue

From David Young, Geneva

World oil markets will open today in continued uncertainty as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries begins a second week of discussion to find an answer to the imbalance between oil supplies and demand.

Opec is now deeply split between the conservatives who keep their present output levels to continue to pressure on the non-Opec oil producers to reach an agreement with Opec...

The five non-Opec producers attending the Geneva meeting since last weekend - Egypt, Mexico, Malaysia, Oman and Angola - are also becoming increasingly frustrated at Opec's indecision...

Discussions over centre on proposals varying from an 11 million barrel a day ceiling and a continuation of the quotas set in London three years ago...

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Charities hope for windfall

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

Britain's 150,000 charities are preparing to recruit worker power to increase their revenues by up to an estimated £100 million a year.

Approaches are likely soon to many companies to persuade them to take advantage of Budget concessions on payroll deduction schemes.

The Chancellor in the Budget announced that from April next year tax relief would be allowed on donations up to £100 a year when made through payroll deductions.

The Charities Aid Foundation, which acts for donors but is also the main umbrella body in the charities field, said it expected to see many payroll schemes starting next year...

Mr Michael Brophy, the foundation's director, said: "If 10 per cent of the workforce ask for only half the concession, which would be £50 a year donated, that would produce about £100 million in new money..."

Since the price collapse in January, according to the Government, last year's current account surplus of 26 billion kroner, or about 5 per cent of the gross national product, has already become a deficit of almost exactly the same size.

A present rates oil revenues could drop from 20 per cent of the Government's total income to 3 per cent next year. Those revenues are estimated to have fallen already from \$6.8 billion (£4.53 billion) in 1985 to \$2.1 billion.

But the most ominous development of all is the increasing threat of a fierce public dispute about all this, perhaps the worst this century.

Oil slide catches Norway out

From Tony Samstag, Oslo

When the price of oil looked set to go through the roof, successive Norwegian governments argued hard that production should be kept at moderate levels.

Now that prices have collapsed, pressure to cut production intensifies almost daily. The irony is not lost on the present Conservative coalition, which in recent weeks has had to contend not only with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, but also with domestic critics urging production cuts of 25 per cent or more.

Mr Hermod Skanland, the head of the Central Bank, says Norway is already far too dependent on oil, and suggests a reduction from the present 1 million barrels a day to last year's level of 740,000 barrels a day.

Opec has accused Norway, which is Europe's second largest oil producing country, of following a line dictated by Britain, Europe's largest, in refusing to cut production.

The Norwegian Government dismisses such talk as an effort by Opec to find scapegoats for the disastrous drop in prices. It says, to raise at least 2 billion kroner in lost oil revenues. Mr Rolf Presthus, the finance minister, has warned of "economic catastrophe" if the shortfall is not made up.

State and municipal employees have fallen well behind private industry in pay and benefits; many feel that they have in effect been cheated out of their share in the oil boom. Now, the Government says, the money has run out.

Record pay claims of 20 per cent and more could, after the long Easter break, lead to industrial conflicts of a severity rarely seen in this country. The Association of Local Authorities has threatened a lockout of its workers if any of them take industrial action. That would be unprecedented here and guaranteed to provoke political fury.

A conciliatory proposal by Mrs Astrid Gjertsen, minister of consumer affairs, that more than 300 of the most senior jobs be made more competitive, by exemption from government pay scales, has only served to exacerbate the anger of the unions.

Teachers are already refusing to substitute for colleagues who are sick.

Opposition politicians, and some independent economists, argue that a cut in production might in any case be too small to have any real effect on market prices; though it could be psychologically important.

The Government has proposed an emergency Budget that would raise the price of alcohol, tobacco, meat and petrol in what is already one of the most expensive countries in the world - an attempt, it says, to raise at least 2 billion kroner in lost oil revenues.

Mr Rolf Presthus, the finance minister, has warned of "economic catastrophe" if the shortfall is not made up. Since the price collapse in January, according to the Government, last year's current account surplus of 26 billion kroner, or about 5 per cent of the gross national product, has already become a deficit of almost exactly the same size.

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BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interests: The Fleming Japanese Investment Trust, James Haleswood, Messing Group, Murray Ventures, Trafford Park Estates, Finales Associated Steel Distributors, Barrow Hepburn, Brent Chemicals, Charterhall North America, Early's of Fineart, Finemans, Gordon Engineering, Grampan Holdings, Great Dollar Fund, Hall Engineering (Holdings), Hickson International, IMI, Lamont Holdings, Palma Group, Petrocol, Sovereign Oil & Gas, Spring Ram, Steeley, Technical Component Industries, Wartsila.

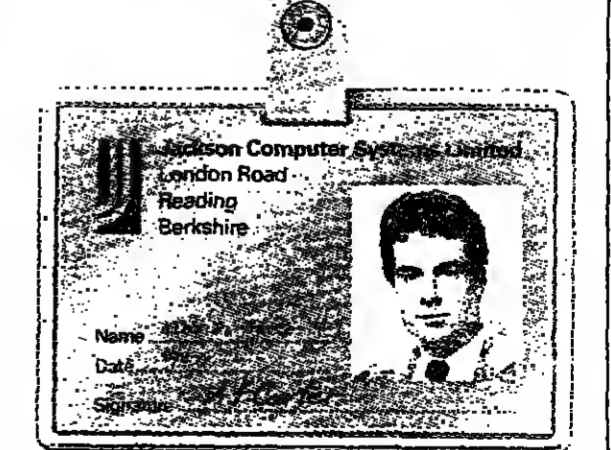
TOMORROW - Interests: A B Electronics, British Car Auction, Bryant Holdings, Close Brothers Group, Manson Finance Trust, John Maunders, Pressac Holdings, Finesart, American Trust, Aesculum, BAT Industries (expected Wednesday), Banker McConnell, British Aerospace, W Canning, Chan, Foles Lynch, Chiffoleau, Cornhill, Lynch, English Stores Group, Compag, John Crowther Group, EBC Group, Estates and General Investments, Eucalyptus Pulp Mills, Gald Petroleum, HB Electronic Components, Ireland Frozen Foods Holdings, John Trust, Limerick, London & Scottish Marine Oil, Albert Martin Holdings, Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co, Pruden-

tial Corporation, Rockware Group, Southampton, Isle of Wight and South of England, Royal Mail Steam Packet, Standard Chartered, Sunbeam Wolsey, Telfos Holdings, Trade Indemnity, United Newspapers, VG Instruments (amended), Willis Group, Wolstenholme Rink. WEDNESDAY - Interests: Lucas Industries, Minerals Oils and Resources Shares Fund, Prico Holdings, Precious Metals Trust, Really Useful Group, H Young Holdings, Finales Associated Book Publishers, Aurora, BICC, Bridon, Britannic Assurance, Brown Boveri, Kent, Gibbs and Dandy, Horizon Travel, Lowe Howard-Spink Campbell-Ewald (Holdings), Lyon & Lyon, Bernard Matthews, Metal Closures Group, Monument Oil and Gas, Readymix, Roscock, Stag Furniture Holdings, Steel Burrill Jones Group, Supra Group, Triconrol, Wind, Arthur Wood & Son (Langport), Woodworth Holdings. THURSDAY - Interests: Town Centre Securities, The Trans-Oceanic Trust, Finales Aman, Automated Security (Holdings), Bowdon & Cloud Hill Lime Works, Croda International, Derwent Valley Holdings, Downiebrae Holdings, The House of Lerosse, John J Jacobs, Manders Holdings, Martin Currie Pacific Trust, Plan Investment Group. FRIDAY - None announced.

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GILT-EDGED

Chancellor outwits the City in high-stakes poker game

"Never mind the cost, feel the paper," gasped old Treasury hands, as they saw their fingers over the thick vellum of this year's Red Book.

A metaphor for last week's rallying cry to the upper tier of the property-owning democracy? Papering over the cracks in policy? The gilt market was in no mood to savour such wisecracks last week, as it trumpeted approval of the Chancellor's statement.

Goaded by the bulls and allegedly some panic buying by one jobbing firm swept on to fresh heights. A benchmark stock like Eschquer 10% per cent 1989 saw yields fall to nearly 8 per cent.

The low coupons continued to advance. The knights of the shires are still backing the Chancellor.

Lateral thinkers among the traders likened the Budget to a successful coup in a long poker game. They imagined him seated at the green baize, cigar in hand, flanked by some extremely hard-looking gentlemen indeed, and suddenly bursting out of policy constraints with one effortless piece of hidding.

The traps, as usual, have an intuitive grasp of these things. It was a very effective Budget statement. The way that successful obstacles to a triumph, like gilt bears, Opec threats, Tory die-hard fears, and apprehension about central banking obligations, suddenly faded away during the week had something of the high drama of a show of hands in a tough poker school.

It looks very much as if the Chancellor has broken new ground in his Budget approach. Rather than produce a Budget for the economy itself, he has put greater emphasis instead on compiling a statement to allay market fears about the economy.

The logic of this approach holds on one level insofar as the relentless projection of good news in the Budget

enhances the chances of successful privatization moves later in the year. This was really a Budget about equities. And it is foolish for the City's teenage scribblers to complain at the sectarianism in the Budget's definitional bias, in a generalized sense, the Government now is the privatization programme.

The angle of this approach also helps to reconcile the apparent inconsistencies in the Red Book. Glad tidings for gilts, like low inflation, the restoration of monetary targeting and, subsequently, base rate cuts, are hard to square immediately with the good news for equities, like thundering growth in consumption and good growth in earnings. The fact that the latest data on GDP and inflation directly contradict some of the Chancellor's assumptions does not make the task of reconciliation any easier.

On this basis, the Budget is almost an articulated structure, like a pop-up picture, designed to satisfy separate markets almost in isolation, rather than provide a consolidated analysis, underpinned by visible consistency.

The sensation of disaggregation certainly applies to the gilt market. Normally, gilts trade with close reference to obvious benchmarks like the exchange rate and money costs. But as gilt yields near the 9 per cent yield barrier, the spread over base rates is still an awe-inspiring 220 basis points.

The chances of normal fundamentals catching up with the gilt market look slight in the short term. Sterling looks set to trade between \$1.50 and \$1.40 as a preferred range. Break-out above that range poses problems for the oil account and on the Confederation of British Industry front. A drop in sterling below \$1.40 would amount to a vote of no confidence by the foreigner in the Budget, as well as threatening to push up base rates.

The authorities also face a policy bind on rates. As the first round of international rate cuts draws to a close, Mr Preston Martin, vice-chair-

man of the Federal Reserve, has emerged as the first apparent casualty. His resignation appears to enhance the power base of Mr Paul Volcker, the chairman, who is known as a gradualist on rate cutting. Coincidentally, the Bank spent last Friday punishing the houses for their exuberance by lending at 12 per cent.

On a practical level, the British authorities must be keen to see base rates in single figures in order to consolidate the move towards cheaper money and to buttress the UK gilt yield curve. But rates theoretically come down in half points. That suggests no fewer than four rate-cutting moves before base rates reach single-digit level. It could take until Christmas, cry the bears - who recall that Opec is still in session, that the US economy is very weak, and that oil prices may continue to weaken.

But the Chancellor has no time, presumably, for such theoretical niceties. Gilts have a different role, apparently, in his scheme of things. They exist to lead the markets, pushing equities ahead in the process. This in turn helps the Government to evade the constraints of the young turks by facilitating the privatization programme.

The process is circular, but the operational gearing is high. The authorities, for example, must be delighted at the amount of foreign capital sucked into the British market through partly-paid stocks. Such foreign capital will constitute a marvellous sump of cash for the autumn privatization programme, provided foreign gilt holders do not take fright at the scale of negative carry in London, take their profits and depart.

A similar line of argument ought to apply to the Budget's ambitious projections for real disposable income growth and base rate cuts. On this basis, if gilts fall seriously, then the operational gearing built into the Budget could, if thrown into reverse, threaten the bulk of the programme.

The lagging relationship between gilts and traditional

fundamentals plus the policy role for gilts in the privatization programme makes the goodwill vacuum created by a coffee-table Red Book quite critical. The acerbic relationship between Square Mile analysts and the Chancellor, strained anyway in the run-up to March 18 by the series of false trails put down by Whitehall, means that City thinkers will be less inclined than ever to give the Chancellor the benefit of the doubt, assuming some of the numbers occasionally look awfully good.

Faced with this delicate interplay between promise and fulfilment, will the Bank play a leading role and provide the gilt market with discreet support at current levels, hence marking a return to a more traditional role in its gilt market operations? The arguments in favour of such a policy response must be compulsive, not least because the Bank will not be seen to take a major correction to gilt yields some six months before Big Bang. Some of the more exuberant players could be wiped out even before they reach the starting line.

Some analysts claimed to see signs of a new order emerging last week, even as the market boomed. The EMS rumour was trundled out yet again each time the market showed signs of flagging, even though officials admit the Cabinet must be temperamentally opposed to Europe's obsession with gridshifting. Perhaps the authorities will be keener to stabilize the market at current levels, rather than see it shooting further ahead. This may be the muted message in Friday's switch from partly paid stocks to tablets.

In poker terms, the Chancellor has doubled up so much on this one that he's actually got his bankers behind with him at the table. And it remains the bankers' responsibility, in this scheme of things, to see that the young master leaves the table with a fair chunk of his winnings intact. *Omnibus est labor impendendus?*

Christopher Dunn  
Orion Royal Bank

Smaller firms come back into favour

March is the height of the results season on the USM and this year is proving to be especially rewarding for long-term backers of the market as the stream of good results from companies such as World of Leather and Microfilm Reprographics is providing a solid underpinning to share prices.

Smaller companies were very much out of fashion in the latter half of 1985 as investors felt that ratings were too high given the risk element and problems of illiquidity in the shares. Several shares have returned to favour, however, and many of the sparkling results are coming from the less glamorous sectors. Alida Holdings, for example, reported a 77 per cent increase in pretax profits last week.

The company, which makes polythene bags, was floated on the main market in 1971 and taken over by Rockware in 1978 for £4.6 million. There was a management buyout for £2.9 million in 1983 and in November 1984 it was floated on the USM on a market capitalization of £7 million.

Behind these bald figures lies a tale of technical innovation which has succeeded in both revitalizing the company and recovering a substantial share of polythene bag sales previously lost to imports. In 1980, Alida began to develop a polyethylene material known as linear low density polythene; this provides much stronger bags than conventional polythene while using only about a third as

much of the expensive raw material. Low-density polythene is also capable of taking better quality print, enabling the company to sell bags at higher value-added margins. With the improvement in quality, Alida's has won contracts to supply many of the bags used by the big retailers.

At the beginning of 1984 the company embarked on a £6 million capital expenditure programme which is two thirds completed. The remaining investment will take place this year and the company has returned to the market for further equity finance. The rights issue, just announced is a one-for-four at 140p to raise £1.7 million after expenses. Profits for 1986 are forecast

at £2.75 million but this looks to be conservative. Shareholders should take up their rights. Another USM company performing very well but operating in a sector where investors usually fight shy is Associated Steel Distributors, a steel stockholder and distributor, which is due to announce preliminary 1985 results this week.

At the halfway stage, turnover was up 49 per cent and pretax profits up 43 per cent; the final results are expected to show a similar advance of turnover in the second half, with an even greater increase in pretax profits to comfortably above £2 million for the full year.

Isabel Unsworth

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Table with columns: Company, Price, Change, Gross, Div, Div Yield, P/E. Lists various investment trusts like 250,000 Personal Assets, 250,000 Personal Assets, etc.

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Table with columns: Company, Price, Change, Gross, Div, Div Yield, P/E. Lists unlisted securities like 12,000 A & M Ltd, 12,000 A & M Ltd, etc.

Commercial Bank of Wales announces that its Base Rate has been reduced from 12 1/2% to 11 1/2% on the 21st March 1986. Interest payable on Demand Deposit Accounts will be at the rate of 7% per annum - equivalent to a gross rate of 10% p.a. to basic rate taxpayers.

APPOINTMENTS. Mr Ian Cartwright has been made managing director. Bank of England: Mr R A Barnes is to be an assistant director, banking supervision division. Midland Bank: Mr P J White has been named as a corporate finance director, with responsibility for the Channel tunnel project.

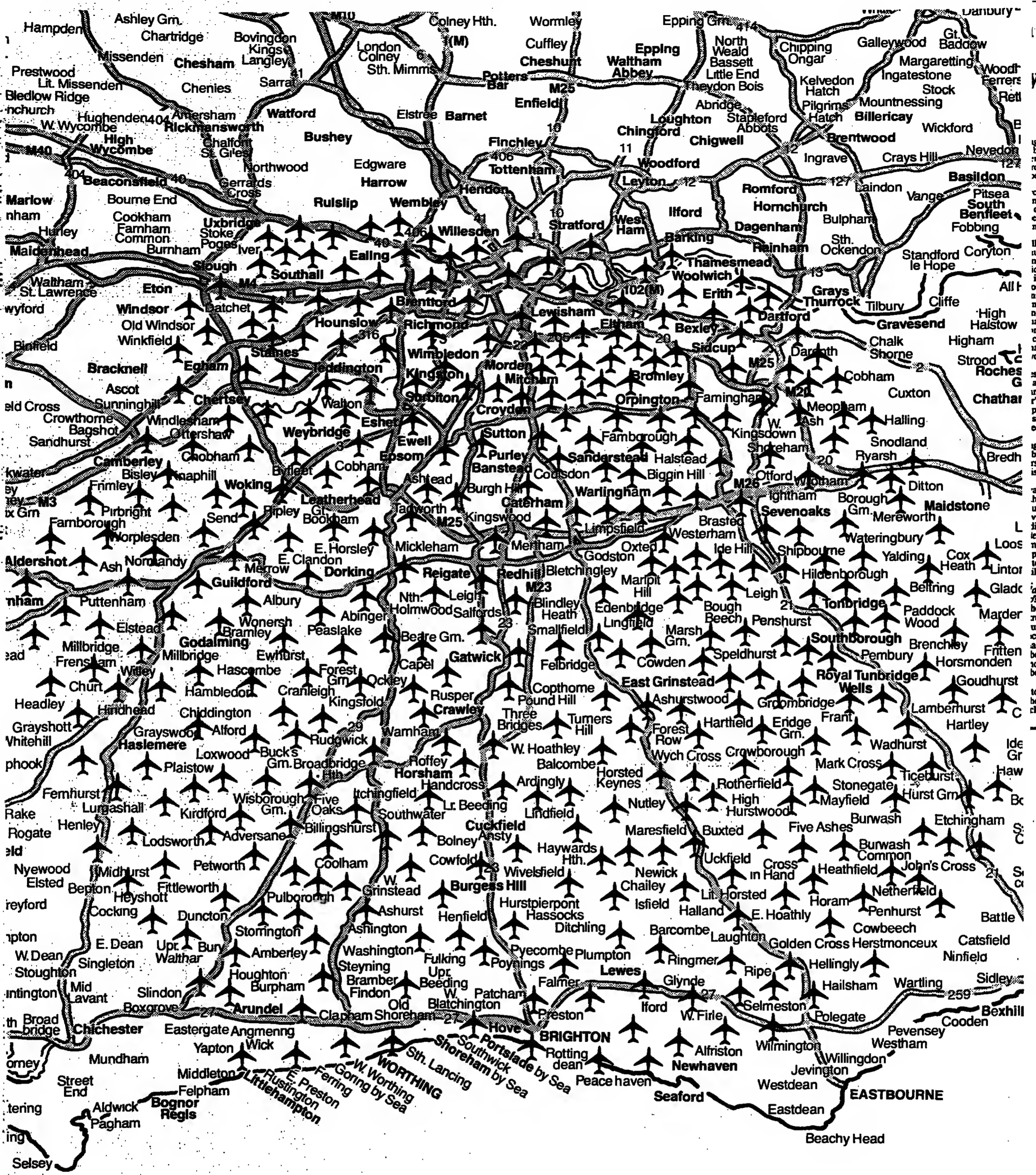
Grattan HOME SHOPPING. Substantial profit growth. Significant improvement in sales - up 21%. Substantial profit growth - up 66% after first allocation of £300,000 to Employees Profit Share Scheme. Recommended final dividend 4p, making total dividend for the year 6p against 3p last year. Proposed Rights Issue of 1 for 6 to raise £27.1 million.

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY THURSDAY Judith Huntley

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STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began March 10. Dealings End March 27. Contango Day April 21. Settlement Day, April 7. \$ Forward Bargains are permitted on two previous days

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Table with columns: No., Company, Year since last. Lists various companies like BILDING AND ROADS, Breweries, Industrials A-D, etc.

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Table with columns: Day, Dividend. Shows weekly dividend amounts for different days.

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BANKS DISCOUNT HP

Table with columns: Bank Name, Rate, etc. Lists bank discount rates for various banks.

INDEX LINKED

Table with columns: Index Name, Value, etc. Lists index-linked investments and their values.

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

Table with columns: Bank Name, Rate, etc. Lists bank discount rates for various banks.

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Table with columns: Company Name, Price, Change, etc. Lists electrical companies and their stock prices.

BREWERIES

Table with columns: Company Name, Price, Change, etc. Lists brewery companies and their stock prices.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS

Table with columns: Company Name, Price, Change, etc. Lists buildings and roads companies and their stock prices.

FINANCE AND LAND

Table with columns: Company Name, Price, Change, etc. Lists finance and land companies and their stock prices.

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Table with columns: Company Name, Price, Change, etc. Lists financial trusts and their stock prices.

FOODS

Table with columns: Company Name, Price, Change, etc. Lists food companies and their stock prices.

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

Table with columns: Company Name, Price, Change, etc. Lists chemicals and plastics companies and their stock prices.

CINEMAS AND TV

Table with columns: Company Name, Price, Change, etc. Lists cinemas and TV companies and their stock prices.

DRAPEY AND STORES

Table with columns: Company Name, Price, Change, etc. Lists drapery and stores companies and their stock prices.

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# Tate builds up defences in British Sugar battle

By Michael Prest, Financial Correspondent

New moves in the highly political three-cornered battle for control of British Sugar Corporation, the S & W Berisford subsidiary, are likely this week.

The latest potential bidder, Tate & Lyle, the sugar company, raised its stake in Berisford to 8.2 per cent last week, joining the Italian group Ferruzzi with 9 per cent and the food conglomerate Hillsdown with 10.4 per cent.

Berisford recently made a £35 million provision against losses from the tin debacle, saw its 1985 pretax profits slump, and has been forced to withdraw from trading on the London Metal Exchange.

But it has suddenly found itself valued at £435 million, largely because of the one division which is really profitable. Berisford's share price is up from 13.4p at the beginning of the year to 23.0p.

British Sugar remains an attractive property despite a less lucrative EEC sugar regime under which output and prices are controlled.

Last year the corporation made £53.6 million pretax, £10 million less than when Berisford bought it in 1982 but more than the whole of Berisford's profits and it is still a useful contribution to any group.

British Sugar has some of the most modern refining capacity in Europe and has invested heavily in new products.

But the decisive action will be on the lobbying front in the corridors of Brussels and London rather than boardrooms and bourses.

Interested parties include the National Farmers Union, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Department of Trade and Industry, the Office of Fair Trading, and Directorate-General IV, the EEC bureau-

cracy responsible for competition policy.

As Europe's biggest sugar conglomerate, Ferruzzi is already familiar with the ways of Brussels. In recent weeks its lobbyists have been busy.

So Tate's move is partly defensive. It fears that should Ferruzzi succeed in taking British Sugar out of the Berisford camp the new group would be too powerful. Ferruzzi would control up to 23 per cent of European sugar beet quotas, and around 30 per cent of consumption.

By contrast, Tate's 1.13 million tonnes of cane sugar in Britain and 160,000 tonnes in Portugal give it a little more than 9 per cent share of a European market totalling around 14 million tonnes.

British Sugar, a beet refiner, has a fractionally higher share of the British market, which runs at a static or slightly falling 2.3 million tonnes annually.

Tate also fears that because its margins are thinner than those of beet refiners, it is vulnerable to dumping in the British market by Ferruzzi, especially from Beghin-Say, the French company controlled by Ferruzzi.

Tate is likely to argue that its position as the main outlet for the sugar exported to Europe by the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries under the Lomé Convention should be protected.

But the competition authorities in London and Brussels may not look kindly on a grouping as powerful as either Ferruzzi-British Sugar or Tate-British Sugar.

London would have to consider whether the conditions attached to the Berisford acquisition of British Sugar, notably producing separate annual accounts, can apply to a largely private foreign company.

Ferruzzi does not publish a consolidated balance sheet and says one will not be available until 1987.

There is also the complex question of British sugar policy. Whitehall is committed to increasing Britain's sugar quota - the amount produced - from its present level of 2.2 million tonnes.

That objective is hardly likely to be advanced by introducing a competitor which might force the closure of Tate's Silvertown refinery, in east London, or try to sell in Britain Continental beet sugar, or both.

But trickiest of all is the possibility of a Tate-British Sugar link. On the face of it, nothing could be further from the letter or spirit of such monopolies legislation. Yet so extreme a prospect might be preferable in Whitehall's eyes to European domination by Ferruzzi.

A combined Tate and British Sugar group would still have less of the European market than the Italians, and therefore could command itself in Brussels.

Since there is not much intra-community trade in sugar, abuse might not arise. But in the very political world of sugar a group as big as Ferruzzi-British Sugar would wield great influence.

For all these reasons there is smart money on Hillsdown. It also is a largely private group, the directors and their families holding more than half of the equity.

Hillsdown is run from Hampstead High Street and has grown rapidly in recent years to embrace such names as Buxted Poultry, Smedley's, and the FMC meat group.

Unlike its rivals, Hillsdown is interested in other parts of Berisford, including its 15 per cent stake in Ranks Hovis McDougall.

## COMPANY NEWS

SMITH & NEPHEW: Total dividend for 1985, 4.65p (3.7p adjusted). One-for-one scrip issue proposed. Sales £423 million (£374.1 million). Pretax profit £70.6 million (£55.5 million). Earnings per share, before extraordinary items, 11.83p (9.8p).

CONSULTANTS (COMPUTER & FINANCIAL): Total dividend for 1985, 0.75p (0.25p). Turnover £2.17 million (£1.50 million). Pretax profit £971,000 (loss £90,000). Earnings per share 5.1p (loss 1.2p).

WICKES: As stated in the prospectus, no dividend for the year to end-Jan. Had the company been quoted for the year 1985, the directors would have recommended 2p a share. Turnover £114.72 million (£103.26 million). Pretax profit £3.72 million (£2.18 million). Earnings per share 9p (6.8p).

SUPERDRUG STORES: Total dividend for 1985, 1.25p (0.50p). Turnover £164.28 million (£131.58 million). Pretax profit £10.35 million (£8.73 million).

SALE TILNEY: Total dividend for 1985, 4.25p (4.25p). Turnover £6.5 million (£4.2 million). Pretax profit £1.1 million (£1.1 million). Earnings per share 17p (15.8p).

BRONX ENGINEERING: Year to Nov. 30. Pretax profit £119,000 (loss £645,000). Turnover £10.9 million (£7.15 million). Total dividend unchanged at 0.5p.

SHELDON JONES: Half-year to Nov. 30, 1985. Interim dividend 1.35p (same), payable April. Turnover £6.07 million (£5.34 million). Pretax profit £254,000 (£265,000). Earnings 2.98p (2.79p).

BODDINGTONS BREWERIES: Total dividend 3.25p (2.65p). Turnover £207 million (£217.93 million). Pretax profit £11.73 million (£9.45 million). Earnings per share 8.28p (6.95p).

SECURITY ELECTRONICS: Six months to Jan. 31, 1986. Interim dividend 0.475p (0.475p), payable May 12. Turnover £1.65 million (£1.95 million). Pretax profit £301,000 (£405,000). Earnings per share 17p (15.8p).

CLARKE: Total dividend for 1985, 2.1p (same). Turnover £29.5 million (£26.38 million). Pretax profit £608,000 (£886,000). Earnings per share 5.5p (5.17p).

THOMAS WALKER: Half-year to Dec. 31, 1985. Interim dividend 0.17p (0.167p), payable on May 7. Turnover £1.28 million (£1.21 million). Pretax profit £96,000 (£102,000). Earnings per share 0.8p (0.91p).

WESTMINSTER AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES: Half-year to Oct. 31, 1985. Interim dividend 3p (3p). Turnover £1.74 million (£1.92 million). Pretax profit £171,000 (£163,000). Earnings per share 3.9p (3.6p).

RENISHAW: Six months to Dec. 31, 1985. Interim dividend 0.7p (0.6p). Turnover £8.49 million (£6.74 million). Pretax profit £2.21 million (£1.92 million). Earnings per share 3.03p (3.95p).

BLADEN INDUSTRIES: Mr A. R. Sparrow, the chairman, says in his annual statement that he hopes to see a significant improvement to the performance of the activities in Britain in the current year, leading to improved growth results.

HTV GROUP: Half-year to Jan. 31, 1986. Interim dividend 2.8p (2.5p) payable on May 6. Turnover £36.1 million (£50.67 million). Pretax profit £4.34 million (£3.93 million). Earnings per share 12.59p (11.28p).

INDUSTRIAL SCOTLAND ENERGY: Results for 1985, compared with the previous 15 months. No dividend. Turnover £23.36 million (£9.78 million). Pretax profit £590,000 (£3.73 million). Earnings per share, before extraordinary item, 8.32p (22.75p).

# GLC grants illegal beyond abolition

Regina v Greater London Council, Ex parte Westminster City Council and Others

Before Lord Justice O'Connor, Lord Justice Parker and Lord Justice Nourse (Judgment given March 20)

Decisions made by the Greater London Council in February 1986, allocating funds to benefit certain organizations for a period which extended beyond the date of the GLC abolition were illegal and should be quashed.

The Court of Appeal so held, allowing an appeal by Westminster City Council and seven other councils in Greater London, from a decision of Mr Justice Macpherson (The Times Feb. 28, 1986, p. 12) that the GLC's abolition was illegal and should be quashed.

The subject matter of the appeal related to decisions by the GLC for the allocation of (i) £40 million to the Inner London Interim Education Authority (ILIEA); (ii) £25 million to establish a central reserve fund for emergency organizations for the "umbrella scheme"; and (iii) £1.1 million to the arts and recreation programme for the Roundhouse Arts Centre to Camden.

The GLC was granted leave to appeal to the House of Lords.

Mr Andrew Collins, QC and Mr Mark Lowe for the appellants; Mr Roger Henderson, QC and Mr Charles George for the GLC.

LORD JUSTICE O'CONNOR said that the background to the decision to fund the ILIEA was to be found in

Report PR137 dated February 7, 1986, which recommended that power for that decision was to be found in section 97 of the Local Government Act 1985.

That section obliged the GLC to cooperate with the London borough councils and with any new authority to which the GLC functions were to be transferred.

Mr Collins submitted that section 97 did not give the GLC power to fund the ILIEA. Mr Henderson submitted that the GLC so that cooperation to facilitate the implementation of the act was itself a function.

He submitted that even if section 97 itself did not give the power, it did so when read in conjunction with section 111 of the Local Government Act 1985.

Mr Justice Macpherson dealt with those submissions in his judgment and held that as a matter of construction he preferred Mr Henderson's argument.

His Lordship could not agree with that construction and could find no function of the GLC requiring or permitting it to fund ILIEA.

The section imposed a duty to cooperate with ILIEA but his Lordship was unable to read into that duty a power to give £40 million to ILIEA. That particular decision should be quashed.

Newspaper Lordships considered the decision to fund voluntary organizations to 1986. Another report, PR127, had made a detailed analysis of the prospects of the voluntary organiza-

tions funded by the GLC in 1985/86, getting grants from other sources and concluded that there would be an overall total of £25 million.

It was obvious that if the GLC was to make money available it would have to set up and fund a scheme before April 1. The scheme proposed in the report was to identify a number of voluntary organizations which had been formed in 1985/86 which would be willing and could be trusted to hold substantial sums of money for distribution to nominated or other voluntary organizations for identified purposes and up to a stated maximum.

It was not disputed that each of the voluntary organizations should be given assistance by way of grants.

Mr Henderson submitted that the umbrella scheme could not be distinguished from what was done in Manchester City Council v Greater Manchester County Council (1980) 78 LGR 71 (CA), 560 (H.L.) and approved as lawful by the House of Lords.

In that case Greater Manchester County Council established a trust for the purpose of providing independent schools and a payment of £1.12 million was made to the trust by the county council for the purpose of paying the educational costs of schools, in chosen by the children, in September 1978 through their seven-year curriculum.

In his Lordship's judgment it was quite clear that Lord

justice Browne, who gave the judgment of the court, approached the matter on the basis that the expenditure by the county council was made in respect of a scheme beginning in the current year. It might be locked upon as a single sum which would be applied for purposes which began in the current year.

There was nothing in the decision of the House of Lords which showed that they disagreed in any way with the judgment of Lord Justice Browne.

His Lordship had come to the conclusion that the validity of the Manchester scheme depended on the fact that it was for the current year and not an ongoing scheme. Whatever else could be said about the umbrella scheme it was not expenditure for the current year.

The judge held that the abolition of a local authority was not a political change of control. His Lordship could not agree. In reality the GLC was trying to make next year's grant in the current year and that could not be justified. That itself was sufficient to distinguish the present case from the Manchester case.

For those reasons his Lordship would also hold that the Roundhouse scheme was unlawful. Both decisions would be quashed.

Lord Justice Parker and Lord Justice Nourse delivered concurring judgments. Solicitors: Mr G. Matthews; Mr R. A. Latham.

# Taking new-born baby into care

Before Lord Justice Dillon, Lord Justice Stephen Brown and Lord Justice Woolf (Judgment given March 19)

It was proper in law for a court to find that the condition under section 1(2)(a) of the Children and Young Persons Act 1969 was satisfied in circumstances where the child had never been in the care of its parents or out of the care of a responsible agency, but was dedicated to heroin and heroin substitutes.

The condition was capable of being satisfied where the evidence of the child's proper development being avoided prevented or neglected or its health being a voidably impaired. The child was kept in intensive care for several weeks immediately following her birth.

The court decided to seek a care order from the juvenile court under the 1969 Act and the child was represented by a guardian ad litem.

The justices found that the mother had a registered drug addict since 1982 and had been taking drugs for about ten years. Throughout her pregnancy she had continued to take drugs in excess of those prescribed for her and she knew that by doing so she could be causing damage to her child.

They also found that the child's medical condition at birth was such that it was likely to be aggravated by deliberate and excessive taking of drugs by the mother during pregnancy and that both parents

neglected or his health is being avoided or neglected or he is being ill-treated."

Mr Nicholas Medawar, QC and Miss Barbara Slomnicka for the council; Mr James Townsend, QC and Mr Christopher Critchlow for the guardian ad litem; Mr Paul W. Reid for the mother.

LORD JUSTICE STEPHEN BROWN said that the child was born on March 12, 1985, to a mother who was addicted to heroin and heroin substitutes.

At birth the child was suffering from drug withdrawal symptoms and was taken to hospital where her condition deteriorated. She was kept in intensive care for several weeks immediately following her birth.

The council decided to seek a care order from the juvenile court under the 1969 Act and the child was represented by a guardian ad litem.

The justices found that the mother had a registered drug addict since 1982 and had been taking drugs for about ten years. Throughout her pregnancy she had continued to take drugs in excess of those prescribed for her and she knew that by doing so she could be causing damage to her child.

They also found that the child's medical condition at birth was such that it was likely to be aggravated by deliberate and excessive taking of drugs by the mother during pregnancy and that both parents

continued to be addicted to drugs and remained so on the final day of the hearing.

The justices took the view that child's development was continuing process which encompassed the past and present and considered that events to the past life of the child, even during the time when it was a foetus in the womb, were relevant.

Therefore, they considered that they were entitled to have regard to the mother's abuse of her own bodily health during pregnancy when deciding whether the condition in section 1(2)(a) of the 1969 Act was satisfied. They decided that the child came within that section and made the care order.

The Divisional Court said that the mother had had no opportunity to care for the child since birth and no contact with her child had been established. The Divisional Court found in favour of the council.

The Divisional Court fell into error in restricting its view of the child's development to the period since birth. That was too narrow a view.

It was also contended by the guardian ad litem that the appropriate procedure would be wardship proceedings. However, section 1(2)(a) of the 1969 Act was apt to cover the facts of the present case.

It was plain that those events

which had the effect of impairing the child's health were avoidable and could be in the contemplation of the court and would justify the care order.

LORD JUSTICE WOOLF, agreeing, said that it was quite clear that "child" did not mean a foetus but meant a child that had been born.

Section 70(1) of the 1969 Act defined "child" as "a person under the age of 14." "Person" denoted someone who was quite clear and not someone who had yet to be born.

The proper approach to section 1(2)(a) was to ask two questions. First, was the living child's proper development being prevented or neglected or his health being impaired or neglected? Secondly, was that avoidable?

In regard to the first question it would not be proper to look at the situation before birth but it would be perfectly proper to do so in considering the second question.

LORD JUSTICE DILLON, agreeing, said that while the wardship scheme applied there was no scope for wardship proceedings. The juvenile court was fully entitled to be satisfied that the primary conditions for the operation of the 1969 Act were satisfied.

Solicitors: Mr D.C.H. Williams, Reading; Mr W. Morris & Co., Reading; Blandy & Blandy, Reading.

# Ship is 'equipment' under liability Act

The Derbyshire

Before Mr Justice Sheen (Judgment given March 14)

A ship was "equipment" within the meaning of section 1(1)(a) of the Employers' Liability (Defective Equipment) Act 1969. Mr Justice Sheen held in the Admiralty Court of the Queen's Bench Division on a preliminary point.

Accordingly the plaintiffs, Mrs Eugenia Coleman and Mrs Alisia Martin, administrators of the estate of Leo Coleman, who was the third engineer on the Derbyshire when she was damaged with the loss of all her cargo on the coast of Japan about September 10, 1980 could bring an action for damages against the shipowners, Bibby Tankers Ltd.

Section 1(1) of the 1969 Act provides that when (a) an employee suffers personal injury in the course of his employment in consequence of a defect in equipment provided by his employer for the purposes of the employer's business and (b) the defect is attributable wholly or partly to the fault of a third party (whether identified or not), the injury shall be deemed to be also attributable to negligence on the part of the employer, whether or not he is liable in respect of the injury apart from this subsection, but without prejudice to any remedy available in respect of the injury.

His Lordship said that the ship was the equipment in this case. The defect was attributable wholly or partly to the fault of a third party (whether identified or not), the injury shall be deemed to be also attributable to negligence on the part of the employer, whether or not he is liable in respect of the injury apart from this subsection, but without prejudice to any remedy available in respect of the injury.

(3) In this section "equipment" includes any plant

and machinery, vehicle, aircraft and clothing; "personal injury" includes loss of life.

Miss Belinda M. Bucknell for the plaintiffs; Mr R. Hay for the shipowners.

MR JUSTICE SHEEN said that the Derbyshire was an "OBO" carrier of 91,650 gross registered tons, about 964 feet in length and 144 feet in beam and built in 1976 by Swan Hunter Shipbuilders Ltd. At the time of her loss she was on a voyage from Canada to Japan via the Cape of Good Hope laden with iron ore.

It was contended by the plaintiffs that the design and construction of the ship were defective in that her longitudinal members were not continuous through the transverse bulkhead at frame 65 in accordance with the Lloyd's Rules then in force.

It was submitted that because of such defects the Derbyshire was unseaworthy; that she broke in two at about frame 65, which was immediately forward of the bridge and accommodation with the result that the after superstructure and bridge sank rapidly.

His Lordship said that there were allegations of negligence on the part of the owners in failing to ensure that the ship was constructed properly.

There was a further allegation that the deceased lost his life in the course of his employment in consequence of a defect in equipment provided by his employers for the purpose of his employer's business and the loss of life had to be deemed to be attributable to negligence on the part of the defendants without prejudice to any remedy which might be available to the plaintiffs by virtue of the provisions of the 1969 Act.

The defendants denied that the vessel constituted "equipment" within the meaning of that word in the Act.

It was contended by Miss Bucknell that a ship came within the two categories specifically mentioned, "plant" and "vehicle". The Oxford English Dictionary gave seven meanings of the "vehicle".

The seventh stated any means of carriage, conveyance or transport; a receptacle to which anything was placed in order to be moved. Miss Bucknell said that that definition embraced all forms of conveyance, including ships.

Mr Hay submitted that in the shipping industry a ship constituted a mariner's place of work and the machinery on board was the equipment and drew an analogy between a ship as the equivalent of a factory premises on the one hand and plant and machinery as equipment on the other.

His Lordship said that that might be a fair analogy concerning the words "plant" and "machinery" but the Act defined "equipment" to include any vehicle and aircraft.

It was also contended that the ship was the equipment within the meaning of section 1 of the 1969 Act. It was said that the ship was not true of a Boeing

part of the defendants without prejudice to any remedy which might be available to the plaintiffs by virtue of the provisions of the 1969 Act.

The defendants denied that the vessel constituted "equipment" within the meaning of that word in the Act.

It was contended by Miss Bucknell that a ship came within the two categories specifically mentioned, "plant" and "vehicle". The Oxford English Dictionary gave seven meanings of the "vehicle".

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It was also contended that the ship was the equipment within the meaning of section 1 of the 1969 Act. It was said that the ship was not true of a Boeing

It was a legitimate aid to construction to consider the mischief the statute was intended to remedy.

It was clear that the Act was passed to give an injured workman a right to recover damages from his employer if his injury was attributable to any defect in equipment provided by his employer for the purpose of his business.

Before the passing of the Act a workman would have had to seek a remedy from a supplier or manufacturer who might be a foreign country, untraceable or not worth suing.

It was clear that Parliament did not intend to pass an Act which on its true construction would be manifestly unjust or absurd.

It would be absurd and unjust, Miss Bucknell said, if a steward on a train or an aircraft had the benefit of the Act and not a seaman on a ship. Likewise the absurdity which would result from accepting the defendants' construction could be illustrated. It could be assumed that loss of life resulted from the sinking of a ship.

Defendants would have a remedy against the shipowners if the disaster occurred because of an explosion in her defective machinery but no remedy if the ship was so badly constructed that she broke in two parts and sank without any explosion.

Parliament could not have intended any absurd or unjust result. The ship was "equipment" within the meaning of section 1 of the 1969 Act.

Solicitors: Evill & Coleman; Holman Fenwick & Willan.

# Court order facts are usable in foreign case

Beyer AG v Winter and Others (No 3)

Before Mr Justice Hoffmann (Judgment given March 19)

Mr Justice Hoffmann refused to discharge an *ex parte* order which he had made on February 7 giving leave to the plaintiffs to use information obtained on the execution of an Anton Piller order in proceedings to be instituted against the defendants in Austria and in Switzerland.

Mr Seddon Cripps for the plaintiffs.

MR JUSTICE HOFFMANN said that Mr Cripps contended that the order went beyond any existing authority.

While reserving for possible argument in a higher court the question of whether the court had jurisdiction to make such an order he did not, in view of the decision in *Sony Corporation v Amund* (1988) 7 FSR 398 challenge the grant of leave to use the Anton Piller information for the purpose of proceedings against other parties in Austria, but said the facts in England, which the court had permitted

such information to start actions abroad based on the same cause of action against persons already parties to the proceedings in this country.

His Lordship was not troubled by the lack of precedent, if the order would not offend against principle or policy, and he did not think that it did.

While a multiplicity of suits was not desirable, a distinction should be drawn between proceedings to preserve assets and litigation of the substantive merits of the dispute.

The plaintiff had no wish to litigate the merits in Austria and Switzerland and was willing to undertake one protective measure in each country to apply for a stay of proceedings in the Swiss and Austrian courts, pending the decision of the English court on liability.

If the effect of a *Mareva* injunction was to secure an adequate fund in this country, seeking protective measures in foreign jurisdictions would be merely oppressive, but if, as here, the fund in England was inadequate, the plaintiff might

have to resort to assets in other countries, particularly those in which enforcement judgment would be difficult, so to prevent a defendant from frustrating any judgment from plaintiff might obtain by disposing of his assets in foreign jurisdictions as well.

If foreign courts were willing to make orders similar to that made in England, it would be pointless insularity for an English court to prevent a defendant from frustrating any judgment from plaintiff might obtain by disposing of his assets in foreign jurisdictions as well.

It was contended that the court should make an order for the disclosure of documents to be disclosed for use in proceedings in the Netherlands, was different from the present case, where the only prejudicial defendants was that the proceedings against them might succeed.

There also the foreign proceedings were not separate, but were in reality ancillary. In this case

no criminal proceedings were contemplated.

Mr Cripps submitted that if the order was permissible at all, it was too wide because it did not restrict the plaintiff to obtaining protective measures.

The order allowed unlimited use of the information in the designated Swiss and Austrian proceedings, including prosecution of the merits of the action.

The reason for imposing no restriction was that the court was not fully conversant with the steps necessary under Swiss and Austrian law to preserve the effectiveness of the protective measures.

But now the undertaking given by the plaintiff would adequately protect the defendants against litigation to a multiplicity of jurisdictions.

Having considered other aspects of the evidence, his Lordship said he would dismiss the motion to discharge or vary the order and would refuse an injunction to restrain proceedings in Austria and Switzerland. Solicitors: Mr S. P. Smith & Rasmey; Durran Preece.

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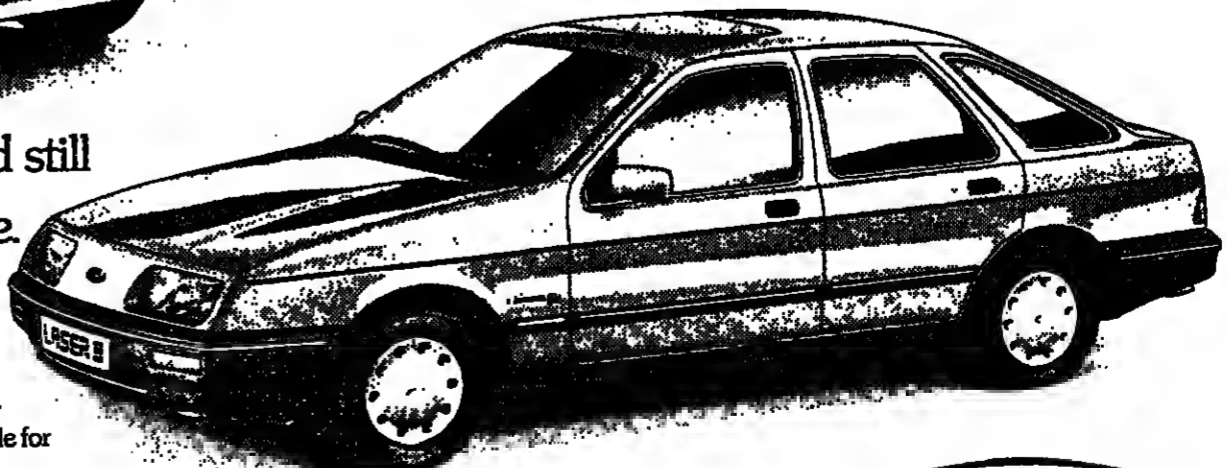
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**Elizabeth Hunt**  
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This company will recognise your potential and will encourage you to work very much on your own initiative and strive for new goals. Their standards are high and so are the rewards. The working environment is considered to be very important. Training and personal development activities for all staff are very much encouraged. You'll enjoy regular social events, an excellent subsidised lunch and superb discounts at the local health club. They are award winners and leaders in the industry with a reputation second to none.

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## AUDIO SECRETARY

With experience and initiative for partner in Mayfair Estate Agents. Must be able to operate WP and telex. Top wages.

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GOLDEN EGGS FOR TEMPS Earn your golden Easter Egg with our top secret working...

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CHRISTINE WATSON LTD. £9,250+ Small theatre office to expand...

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ADLAN PLUS Professional partnership with modern commercial fringe...

SALES £29,500 If you are looking for an exciting opportunity...

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TOP ADVERTISING SECRETARIES For WI agencies, 100/80, 25ish, top experience...

5 STAR HOTEL 5 STAR JOB Do you see yourself as an efficient and flexible secretary...

CENTRO Director's Secretary for professional research group...

MARKETING PA/SEC £9,500 MD of international marketing and advertising group...

OIL ORIENTATED? We have at present several interesting opportunities...

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NAME YOUR OWN SALARY... Senior PA Sec 28-35. As PA to Senior Executive...

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FRANKFURT £12,000 The Irish company, specialising in table production...

DESIGN TO £9,000 Great opportunity for bright, positive secretary in exciting Design Co...

SECRETARY (Graduate) £6,500 Director's Secretary for professional research group...

PUBLISHING Graduate for administration of prestigious publishing house...

SECRETARY RECEPTIONIST with initiative - to be totally self motivated in this friendly small but growing advertising agency...

Advertising PA Managing Director requires stylish handwriting sec/pa with sense of humour...

BANK ADMIN SEC £9,000 + 3% MTGE Our clients, a prestigious Merchant Bank, seek a Sec/PA...

LEGAL TRAINER/POP MISC £7,200 Small well established law firm seeking a legal secretary...

PA SEC £6,500+ If you have excellent sh/sec skills & a flair for copywriting...

SEARCH FOR SUCCESS TO £10,000 The Director of a highly professional company...

DON'T VISIT A BRANCH IN THE HIGH ST. COME TO THE HEAD OFFICE IN THE GARDEN...

A GERMAN GENIUS! £14,000 A discreet and efficient top calibre PA with fluency in German...

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FRANKFURT £12,000 The Irish company, specialising in table production...

DESIGN TO £9,000 Great opportunity for bright, positive secretary in exciting Design Co...

RECEPTIONIST PR COMPANY £8,000 A successful PR company with beautiful offices in central London...

PA SEC £6,500+ If you have excellent sh/sec skills & a flair for copywriting...

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Most of you have been aware over the last few years that the really unusual jobs have started here...

Can we tantalize you now with the thought of a brand new Temporary Team with equally exciting opportunities?

We plan to be small and successful - are you ready to tick-off immediately - are you?

629 9323 SHEILA CHILDS RECRUITMENT

CHARITY St ST JAMES'S PARK If you are able to give total commitment to your job...

Bernadette of Bond St. Recruitment Consultants

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DESIGN TO £9,000 Great opportunity for bright, positive secretary in exciting Design Co...

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DIRECTOR'S SEC/PA £10,000 The Director of Capital Markets at a leading financial institution...

MANAGING SEC £10,000 A top secretarial position in a leading business organisation...

MARKETING SEC £9,500 MD of international marketing and advertising group...

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UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS, ACCOUNTANCY & FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT...

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HORIZONS

On the right wavelength

Nine out of 10 adults listen to the radio on average for 20 hours a week. But working in radio can cover anything from being a sound recordist to Director of Programmes. Two of the most sought after slots are those of presenter, and producer.

The BBC has its own established entrance route into radio via the BBC Trainee Scheme. Acceptance on the two year BBC production trainee scheme virtually assures a job at the end of it, but each September there are six places and more than 1,000 applicants. For the Local Radio Trainee Reporter scheme there are 12 places for 3,000 applicants.

Perhaps from the outside world the most glamorous job is that of presenter. It is hard work making presentation sound easy. A good voice is a prerequisite and a number of actors and actresses have become presenters. But it is also important to be able to write a good script and many presenters have some journalistic experience.

A producer will choose a presenter with the right kind of voice for a particular programme, for example a "sympathetic" voice for a programme on divorce and an "authoritative" voice for current affairs. To many listeners, the voice establishes not only the presenter's character, but that of the programme, and in local radio, the station.

Gill Pyrah, presenter of the Pyrah Programme on LBC, says, "It is important to have a good grounding. You must have an inquiring mind, understand the news, or your subject, and be able to express it well. On commercial radio particularly this involves doing much of your own research and preparation. You should be able to correct English on air

The skill lies in identifying a story

and make sense of ungrammatical, inaccurate cues. You have to be able to think on your feet and be able to talk your way out of anything.

For Gill Pyrah who is on air for two hours at a stretch each weekday, this means packing a lot into an eight-hour day. She needs time to research her subjects and read the papers, before making her introduction notes for each guest and outlining potential questions. An important skill is the facility of summing up speakers in advance - some will just freeze up and others will attempt to bully the presenter.

Diana Goodman who has just been appointed the BBC's first woman foreign correspondent, thinks new reporting "the best job in the world" but is under no illusion as to the toll it can take on personal life. "You have to have enormous stamina, and an ability to preserve. It is fundamental that you want to talk to people and it is a skill to get people to talk into a recorder... you have to have an ear for what makes sound."

Within radio the other side of the microphone often has more prestige. Gaynor Stutte is a producer of the

There is not yet a direct route into broadcasting.

Corinne Julius examines the vital prerequisites for radio work



Gill Pyrah: An inquiring mind

Continuing Education Programmes on BBC. To her the delight of being a producer is that no day is ever the same.

The producer is responsible for initiating ideas, reading round the subject and talking to the relevant experts. Once an idea is decided upon, the producer selects the interviewer and interviewee. Each programme is mapped out and scripts checked with the presenter. The time in the studio spent recording and cutting tapes is relatively short.

A producer is only as good as his or her last programme.

How do you get into these jobs? The routes often overlap and people change from production to presentation and to a limited extent vice versa. At present there are 32 BBC local radio stations in England and the Channel Islands and 48 commercial contractors. A local radio station is run by small professional staff under the guidance of a manager, one of those jobs is to encourage local people to broadcast. There are opportunities for making programmes of interest to the local community on a voluntary basis, especially for those who have worked in student broadcasting or hospital radio. This experience is helpful in getting a job in local radio.

David Harding, who got into local radio via education, became Network Manager and is now Deputy Editor of Current Affairs and Magazine Programmes for BBC radio. He says that producers regularly listen to local radio output to seek out new talent.

According to Julian Holland, Editor of the Today programme, local radio is where "the business can be learnt, as you have to be a jack (or Jill) of all trades." Mistakes can be made in a confined area. There is also less competition. Journalism is a common route into radio,

although in radio journalism there is not time for tangential questions. "It is," says Julian Holland, "a more disciplined technique which can be taught or learnt by experience."

Starting out as a freelance reporter is pretty daunting and journalistic training is probably an advantage. The skill lies in being able to identify a story, put it together, do the interviews and then to sell it - to the Central Office of Information, one of the commercial stations or to the BBC. This approach requires perseverance, drive, enthusiasm and confidence but everyone agreed that it is foolish not to try. Producers are very keen to spot potential, but require proof of ability and reliability.

Gill Pyrah thinks that women are currently at an advantage both in production and in presentation. The BBC, in the light of a recent report by Mónica Sims on "Women in BBC Management" is likely to encourage women candidates. Women are increasingly finding jobs as producers and presenters but there are still very few in the more senior positions. Women have a further advantage in the traditional alternative route of becoming a secretary. In the BBC this is an established way to better things, particularly in production.

Michele Tidy is a typical graduate secretary hoping to make her way up. Currently a production secretary in Radio Drama, she thinks the possibility of promotion is good. But you "must do the job you are employed to do well. People will then notice you are competent and allow you to do more. You must make yourself indispensable and different."

Producers regularly seek out new talent

The attachment programme is a recognised way of gaining promotion at all levels. Candidates apply for a short-term attachment, usually on a temporary basis, in another section. This often results in a permanent post. This system is used to develop staff across the board and is a further way of finding the right contacts. Within the BBC it is unusual to progress without going on attachment to a different department but no ultimate job change is guaranteed, and this can cause resentment and job dissatisfaction. The message for those wanting to get into radio is clear. It is very competitive but production is a appointment staff are surprisingly willing to take to an aspiring employee. The opportunity has to be made by you.

For further information send a stamped addressed envelope to The Times, Special Reports (Radio) 1, Pennington Street, London E1 9XN

The book Careers in Independent Television is available from ITCA Ltd, Kingston House, 56 Mortimer Street, London, W1N 8AN at £4 (including postage) and not from bookshops.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY VISITING FELLOWSHIPS. The College invites nominations from companies and individual applications for GEC Visiting Fellowships in the College during the academic year 1986/7.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED AND COMPUTATIONAL MATHEMATICS LECTURESHIP. Applications are invited for a new post of Lecturer in the Department of Applied and Computational Mathematics.

THE CITY UNIVERSITY BUSINESS SCHOOL LECTURER: STOCK EXCHANGE PROGRAMME. As part of its preparation for the 'big bang', the Stock Exchange has agreed with the University on a new programme of education.

LECTURERS IN LAW. Applications are invited for two additional lectureships in the School of Law, from 1st July 1986, or by arrangement.

COLLEGE OF ST. MARK AND ST. JOHN SENIOR POST IN MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT BURSAR. This is a new post designed to meet the requirements of a growing and expanding institution.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH DEPARTMENT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE INTELLECTUAL INTELLIGENCE (INTELLIGENT ROBOTICS). Applications are invited for an Artificial Intelligence Lecturer in the Department of Artificial Intelligence.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM FACULTY OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY CHAIR OF ENDOCRINOLOGY AND METABOLISM. Applications are invited for the Chair of Endocrinology and Metabolism in the Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM FACULTY OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY CHAIR OF NEUROLOGY. Applications are invited for the Chair of Neurology in the Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD Departmental Demonstrator in Geography. School of Geography. There is a vacancy for a Departmental Demonstrator in Geography.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM FACULTY OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY CHAIR OF PATHOLOGY. Applications are invited for the Chair of Pathology in the Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry.

UNIVERSITY OF KENT AT CANTERBURY FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES LECTURER IN ECONOMICS. Applications are invited for a post of temporary Lecturer in Economics for a period of two years with effect from 1st October 1986.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM FACULTY OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY CHAIR OF PHARMACOLOGY. Applications are invited for the Chair of Pharmacology in the Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry.

UNIVERSITY OF SWANSEA Chair of Mathematics. Applications are invited for a post of Lecturer in Mathematics in the Department of Mathematics.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM FACULTY OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY CHAIR OF ANATOMY. Applications are invited for the Chair of Anatomy in the Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry.

Courses

WOMEN IN MANAGEMENT: CREATING AN EFFECTIVE WORKING CLIMATE. 16th/17th June 1986. Holly Royde College, Manchester. This workshop has been designed to meet the needs of women in management who would like to explore issues and problems that concern them.

The Army's Sixth Form College. A flying start to a career as an officer in the Army's technical corps. Applications for the January 1987 intake close on May 1st 1986. Boys should be between 16 and 17 1/2 years old at time of entry.

FRENCH COURSES FOR 8-18 YEAR OLDS. Learn French in an interesting and vital way in the beautiful Dordogne. Short courses, total immersion, language laboratories, video, TV, Bilingual French staff.

CHIROPODY AS A PROFESSION. The demand for the trained man or woman chiropodist in the adult sector is increasing. Most of the training necessary to qualify for a diploma in chiropody may be taken at home by self-instructed correspondence lessons followed by full practical courses.

Train for a NEW career in COMPUTERS. You're not one more call any other day. You're one more call any other day. You're one more call any other day.

ST. DUNSTON'S COLLEGE. Castford, London, SE6 4TY Independent HMC Day School for Boys 7 - 19. DIRECTOR OF MUSIC. Required preferably for September 1986, but would consider January 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM FACULTY OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY CHAIR OF HISTOLOGY. Applications are invited for the Chair of Histology in the Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry.

BAKER & MCKENZIE TRADE MARK AGENT HONG KONG. Baker & McKenzie, Hong Kong, have a vacancy for a capable person who has experience in a wide variety of trade mark matters to join the Trade Marks Department.

WYCLIFFE COLLEGE Stonehouse, Glos. APPOINTMENT OF HEAD. Applications are invited by 29th April for the post of Head in succession to Mr. R.C. Poulton - who, after his predecessor, has been a member of HMC - when he becomes Head of Christ's Hospital on 1st January, 1987.

DEPUTY COUNTY EDUCATION OFFICER. £24,153 - £28,965 per annum (W/F 1A.8B). The present Deputy County Education Officer, Mr Roy Atkinson, has been appointed County Education Officer. The County Council is seeking a new Deputy who can demonstrate that he/she possesses the qualifications and experience to deputise for and assist the County Education Officer in the operation of the Department and development of policies.

MANDER PORTMAN WOODWARD TUTORIAL COLLEGE. 500 students in London. One Tutor each in Chemistry and Biology. Required immediately. Young, enthusiastic and outgoing graduates to teach O and A level students. Flexible working hours with no extra curricular strings. Salary £9,500 per 30 hour week. Telephone the Principal on 01-584 8674.

ALDENHAM SCHOOL HMC. Aldenham, Herts. This is an excellent opportunity for a young MATHEMATICIAN to join a small academic department in September 1986 teaching to OSE. All the young and OSE students to OSE. All the young and OSE students to OSE.

BELMONT. OSE. All the young and OSE students to OSE. All the young and OSE students to OSE. All the young and OSE students to OSE.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY. £12,168 - £14,025 plus London Weighting £1,317. Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Secretary from 1 September 1986. Higher education and administrative experience is necessary, further or other details should be requested by postcard from the undersigned (or by Tel. 01-274 3411).

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ANNOUNCEMENTS
A PARTY is being given for Mrs Betty Perkins...

Cancer
Together we can beat it.
We found over one third of all breast-in situ...

SERVICES
CALDERA GVS professionally written and reduced cost...

LEGAL SERVICES
DE VISA MATTERS E.S. O'Brien, LL.B. Solicitor...

WANTED
LARGE WARDROBES & Mirrors, Dress Chests...

FOR SALE
RESISTA CARPETS SPECIAL OFFERS
Wicanders Carpetart...

GOLD ROLEX
18 carat oyster quartz, day date, diamond numerals...

OFFERS INVITED
0685-70129
THOMAS AN EASTERN
CALLING YOU
DREAMS OF THE FUTURE...

PROPERTY
NORTH OF THE THAMES
PULHAM SW 6 - unused F/H in 1200 sq ft...

PROPERTY TO LET
LONDON
CALING, 3 bedroom town house, good part of garden...

SHORT LETS
RESIDENCE by W.L. Grant, 1/2 acre, 4000 sq ft...

FLATSHARE
CLAPHAM COMMON, Flat F, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms...

CLAPHAM COMMON, Flat F, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms...

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Thailand
Fly to the most exotic country in Asia with THAI INTERNATIONAL...

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Iceland, a fantasy island where nature, hand in hand with the legends...

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Save with Swissair's Super Apex.
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The lowest cost flights
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From May 17
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Miles 224 LA SF £345

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NORTH OF THE THAMES
PULHAM SW 6 - unused F/H in 1200 sq ft...

PROPERTY TO LET
LONDON
CALING, 3 bedroom town house, good part of garden...

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LONDON
CALING, 3 bedroom town house, good part of garden...

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HOW TO START
and operate your own profitable business...

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WIMBORNE/STURTON 600 sq ft, 2nd floor office...

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QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY
Notice to Security Holders of the shares of the Quebec Central Railway Company...

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Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Civil Aviation Act 1982...

DISCOUNTER FARES
Johannesburg £200
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Paris £130
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Athens £130
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NEW LOW FARE WARDROBE
African £400
Dresses £200
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BAR STAFF
Full time bar staff required for West End venue bar. Age preferred 20-35 years...

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BIRMINGHAM a vacancy exists for a sales and marketing manager...

THE REAL CORFU...
all smiles - the N.E. coast, miles of breathtakingly beautiful beaches...

MONDAY Education: University Appointments, Press & Public School Appointments...

LEGAL NOTICES
BANQUE DE CREDIT INTERNATIONAL
CONCORDATAIRE
Concordataire de l'Article 43 de l'Ordonnance de Tribunal Prolongé...

RENTALS
LIPFREN
Will Unusual mod use, great location, 2 bed mod, 2 bath mod...

PEMBRIDGE VILLAS W11
Newly decorated and furnished 2nd floor flat in new conversion...

GOING OVERSEAS?
WE HAVE WAITING COMPANY TENANTS WANTING TO RENT YOUR HOME IN CENTRAL/SW LONDON

LETTING?
See Your Specialist
GEORGE KNIGHT
The Letting Agent

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LOOKING FOR a waitress and a chef. For details contact Mr. Wolskrohn 01-722 3664

GENERAL APPOINTMENTS
Importance 946 of Traduction
French and English simultaneous, consecutive, interpretation...

EASTER DEADLINES
THE TIMES WILL APPEAR EVERY DAY THIS WEEK INCLUDING GOOD FRIDAY

TOP RATES FOR TOP TEMPS!
We have bookings for SH Audio Secretaries (10/00) with WP exp. (pref IBM Displaywriter IBM PC)...

MONDAY Education: University Appointments, Press & Public School Appointments...

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STILL SEARCHING?
We have the rental for you!
Home Accommodation across the Home 37 branches...

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CATHCART ROAD SW19
Very good 2 bed mod, 2 bath mod, 2nd floor office...

GOING OVERSEAS?
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DOMESTIC & CATERING SITUATIONS WANTED
AU PAIR/HELP. URGENT.
For family in Switzerland. Refs. available. Tel: 01-722 3664

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FOOTBALL: ENGLAND FLY OFF TO RUSSIA WITH TWO CASUALTIES BUT NO LAST-MINUTE SNAGS

Robson enjoys the luxury of a trouble-free departure

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

The England party suffered two casualties over the weekend... Robson remains committed to selecting three forwards, Waddle is always the more likely selection.



Scorers united: Lee, who scored twice, embraces Speedie (right) after his third goal for Chelsea (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

City show all the sharpness

By Simon O'Hagan

The decline in Manchester United's form has continued for so long that Ron Atkinson, their manager, should know better than to put down a performance as poor as Saturday's simply to 'two moments of irresponsible defending'.

Villa sunk by spirit of fiercest rivals

By Vince Wright

Birmingham City's first goals at Villa Park since 1977 came on Saturday over their nearest and fiercest rivals.

Ballesteros feels the cutting edge

From John Ballantine, New Orleans

Severiano Ballesteros failed to qualify by a single stroke, while Bernhard Langer and Peter Oosterhuis missed by eight and seven respectively.

Dixon misses the cup that cheers

By Clive White

The decision by John Hollins, the Chelsea manager, to leave out Kerry Dixon, his England centre forward, because of a groin strain put the real importance of the first and last FA Cup Members' Cup Final properly into perspective.

Foster's revenge

By Nicholas Harting

Richardson's shot took a cruel deflection off Foster, leaving the striker with a late victory that he was booked for fouling Linker.

City show all the sharpness

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The decline in Manchester United's form has continued for so long that Ron Atkinson, their manager, should know better than to put down a performance as poor as Saturday's simply to 'two moments of irresponsible defending'.

Oldham's dream shattered

By Keith Macklin

For 60 minutes Oldham clung to their dream of reaching Wembley for the first time in the club's history.

Göteborg gateway for Scots

By Sydney Friskin

Southgate were unhinged by Edinburgh Civil Service in the qualifying hockey match for the European Cup Championship.

Southall create history

Southall rarely looked in danger after scoring twice through Ferdinand and Powell in a four-minute spell at the end of the first half.

Hearts unstoppable pacemakers

By Hugh Taylor

Heart of Midlothian moved a step closer to winning their first Scottish League championship in 26 years when they beat Hibernian 2-1 at Easter Road.

Midlands bank on Bayliss

Midlands will be the first National Westminster Bank under-21 women's territorial tournament which ended yesterday with a splendid performance in the last crucial match against the North played at the great name and in part with considerable skill in Joyce Whitehead writes.

Boxing: Last call for four champs

Puerto Rico (AP) - José Sulaiman, the World Boxing Council President, is calling on four ageing former world champions to retire because they are seriously injured.

FOR THE RECORD

WORLD LEADER: President Ronald Reagan's national championship... BOWLS: HARTLEPOOL: President Ronald Reagan's national championship...

NETBALL

NETBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS: Seven North West teams... NETBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS: Seven North West teams...

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REAL TENNIS

REAL TENNIS: World Cup... REAL TENNIS: World Cup...

CYCLING

CYCLING: International... CYCLING: International...

CROSS-COUNTRY

CROSS-COUNTRY: British... CROSS-COUNTRY: British...

GOLF

GOLF: British... GOLF: British...

GYMNASTICS

GYMNASTICS: British... GYMNASTICS: British...

LACROSSE

LACROSSE: British... LACROSSE: British...

MOTOR RACING

MOTOR RACING: British... MOTOR RACING: British...

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear and Christopher Davalle

BBC 1

00 Ceefax AM... 50 Breakfast Time with Nick Ross and Debbie Greenwood... 6.15 Good Morning Britain... 12.30 News After Noon with Francis Coverdale and David Davies... 2.00 The Parent Programme... 6.00 News with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell... 12.05 Weather.

TV-AM

6.15 Good Morning Britain... 11.30 About Britain... 12.00 The Paper Chase... 1.30 Film: Fifty, Fifty (1984)... 6.00 News... 12.05 Weather.

TV LONDON

8.25 Thames news headlines... 11.30 About Britain... 12.00 The Paper Chase... 1.30 Film: Fifty, Fifty (1984)... 6.00 News... 12.05 Weather.

BBC 2

6.55 Open University: Maths - Classifying Cubics... 12.55 Conflict and Change in Education... 3.10 Film: Vaseuses Lady... 6.00 News... 12.05 Weather.

CHANNEL 4

2.35 Winston Churchill - The Valiant Years... 3.00 The Late, Late Show... 4.00 News... 6.00 News... 12.05 Weather.

CHOICE

including a Scottish vet's researches into leukaemia in cats... 6.00 News... 12.05 Weather.

Radio 2

News on the hour... 1.05 BBC Lunchtime Concert... 2.00 Music Weekly... 6.00 News... 12.05 Weather.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather... 7.05 Morning Concert... 8.05 Morning Concert... 9.05 This Week's Composer... 10.00 Violin and Piano... 10.55 CPE Bach and Haydn...

Radio 4

5.58 am Shipping... 6.30 Today including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News... 10.15 A Book at Bedtime... 11.30 The World Tonight... 12.00 News... 12.05 Weather.

ENTERTAINMENTS

Opera & Ballet section listing various performances and venues.

Theatre section listing various plays and venues.

Regional Television Variations section listing local TV channels and programs.

Concerts section listing various musical performances and venues.

A lulled England caught in storm

From John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent, Bridgetown

In an agony of anti-climax England's first innings fell to pieces here yesterday after they had started play with what seemed a fair chance of at least drawing the third Test match...

But yesterday morning they never looked like doing so. It had become, for two main reasons, a different game. Richards had given his bowlers what jockeys call a 'reminder'...

that it was 90 minutes before Richards broke them up. Although Garner had taken only one wicket in his eight overs, while Marshall was taking three...



The morning after the fight before: Gower, 51 overnight, lived for only another 15 runs

Venables may be Arsenal bound

By David Miller

Arsenal are optimistic that if Terry Venables decides to return to England from Barcelona for a first division club...

International Gulf tournament

Sharjah (Reuters) - The success and popularity of cricket in the Emirate of Sharjah is underlined by the decision to stage the first Australasia Cup here next month...

On April 10, The Australasia event will open with New Zealand meeting the last of three teams - India, Pakistan, or Sri Lanka...

stand have called up the all-rounder Mansoor Elahi to their 14-man squad for the Asia Cup one-day competition...

TENNIS

Navratilova assured of world championship

New York (AP) - Hana Mandlikova, the reigning United States Open champion, defeated the second seed, Chris Lloyd, 6-3, 7-5 to join the top seed, Martina Navratilova...

ROWING

Oxford pull together to earn win

The women's boat race has been rowed since the 1920s, but in those days they used to get marked for style as well. There were no marks going for artistic impression yesterday when Oxford beat Cambridge...

CROSS-COUNTRY

Budd leads women to victory

British athletics looked to the women for success for a change yesterday and were eventually rewarded in both the individual and team events. Zola Budd slipped and slid to an expected victory in the world championships...

MOTOR RACING

Piquet's effort a true tonic

Nelson Piquet and the Canon Williams team gave the best possible tonic to the injured Frank Williams yesterday by scoring a decisive victory in the Brazilian Grand Prix at Rio de Janeiro...

PHONE A LOAN advertisement for homeowners and mortgage payers, offering loans from £1,000 to 50,000 with various terms and interest rates.

Storming Bennett advertisement for a hair salon, featuring a photo of a woman and text describing hair services.

Kidd quits advertisement for a business or service, mentioning Brian Kidd and Preston North End.

Dyke buster advertisement for a hair salon, featuring a photo of a woman and text about hair services.

Ineligible advertisement for a business or service, mentioning Kevin Curran and Gloucestershire.

Flying doctor advertisement for a medical or travel service, mentioning Roger Hackney and the Welsh selectors.

Thorburn's 118 first century advertisement for a snooker player, featuring a photo of Cliff Thorburn and text about his performance.